

It has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER are meant and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

THE GOVERNOR will move, on Saturday the 16th Instant, to Malabar Point, where is Lordship will be happy to receive Gentlemen at Breakfast on the days already appointed.

GEORGE FRED. UPTON.
Private Secretary,

Parrell 12th April, 1831. [8]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Farm of the MOWRAH and CARRANJAH PASSAGE BOATS will be Sold by Public Auction at the Office of the Boat Master, on Tuesday, the 19th Instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The farm to be taken possession of on the 1st of next month. Conditions of the lease to be seen at the Boat Master's Office.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. ROBERTS,

Asst. Gen. Agent for Transports and Boat Master

BOMBAY,
BOAT MASTER'S OFFICE,
12th April, 1831. [79]

अभर.डी.आंधी.आपीमेयने
श्री.इन्द्राजल.ज.व.नर.कोशलना.कुंम
थी.जो.भा.शतर.मंगल.वारे.तारी.म.१८
मी.आ.मे.म.डी.नी.नी.मे.म.पोर.नी.०.५.ला.५
११.नी.मो.रा.इ.नी.तया.५.रं.नी.नी.तरो.नी
मो.दी.नी.परी.म.दि.र.ली.ला.कु.५.री.नी.जो.द
भा.शतर.नी.इ.डी.श.मी.मे.य.शे.०

अभर.डी.आंधी.आपीमेयने
मी.नी.नी.दी.ने.थी.मो.तानी.ना.भा.मी.ले.नी
मे.नी.५.रा.२.म.दा.जो.द.भा.शतर.नी.इ.डी
श.मी.०.५.ने.०.१.०

मो.तानी.ना.भा.मी.ले.नी.कुंम.थी
द.भा.कु.२.भा.र.द.श.
त.रां.न.श.पोर.नी.तया.जो.द.भा.शतर.नी
कुं.नी.नी.न.र.ल.०.आ.ने.न.द

श्री.इन्द्राजल.ज.व.नर.कोशलना.कुंम.थी
तारी.म.१२.मी.आ.परे.ल.१८.३१

कचर.तेतो

के.डी.पे.म.म.म.ग.प.र.र.मे
उ.म.चे.कु.म.म.प.स.य.उ.म.स.र.मे
ग.प.र.नी.तारी.मे.१८.घ्या.च.म.णी
न्या.त.ते.प.र.उ.नी.११.प.म.प.र.मे.म
य.मी.म.रं.न्या.त.नी.चे.घी.नी.चे.नी.व
डे.रे.म.प.म.स.य.उ.म.स.र.मे.घ.मी
जा.त.वी.म.म.या.म.नी.प

जो.घी.नी.तारी.मे.१.उ.ते.म.नी.न्या
चे.नी.मी.य.ज.प.र.खा.धी.प.घ्या.पी.घी
नी.चे.ज.प.या.चा.म.म.र.म.तार.मे.उ.म
स.र.मे.घ.मी.जा.त.म.नी.प.पा.घ.प
ग.प.र.र.मे.उ.म.स.र.मे.कु.म.म.प.ने
उ.य.उ.यु.म.म.प.उ.उ
त्रां.न.प.ो.र.य.मी.मे.उ.म.स.र.मे.चे
य.म.ग.ंग.प.म.म.प.उ.ते.उ
जो.घ.र.उ.घी.नी.प.मे.उ.म.स.र.मे.चे.य
मी.उ.ता.१२.य.प.री.उ.य.१८.३१

A CARD.—A respectable young man (a European,) who has served an apprenticeship as Apothecary in India, and has had considerable practice, would glad to engage with the Captain of a ship as Clerk and Surgeon's Assistant, not particular as to destination, and would be preferred.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all Dogs found in any of the public Streets or Roads of this Island, or without the compounds or Enclosures of the dwellings of their owners, between the 15th of April, and the 15th May, will be destroyed by the Officers of the Police, conformably to Art. first, of Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation II. of 1813.

By Order of the Court of
Petty Sessions.
B. NOTON,
Clerk

BOMBAY.
PETTY SESSIONS OFFICE,
8th April 1831. [116]

अभर.डी.आंधी.आपीमेयने
श.र.मे.कु.त.री.मे.०.५.मी.नी.मो.रा.२.श.ता.
कु.प.र.अ.य.वा.०.ज.ली.मी.अ.य.वा.०.ने.दि.नी.नी.
ध.री.नी.वा.डी.नी.आ.भा.र.म.ल.शे.नी.नी.तारी
म.१५.आ.प.री.ल.य.थी.तारी.म.१५.मे.यु.वी
पा.ली.श.आ.पी.श.ना.५.न.श.र.ल.लो.०.तया.
म.ला.शे.को.र.द.पी.दी.शे.न.ना.कु.म.थी.मे
कु.त.री.मी.री.ना.प.री.ने.मे.०.आ.ज.त.१.न
१८.१३.नी.०.भा.मे.दा.२.नी.५.ल.म.पे.डे.ली.
कु.म.५.र.म.आ.मे.०.तारी.म.५.आ.प.री.ल.
श.न.१८.३१.अ.ंगारे.उ.०

सु.री.र.क.च.र.तेतो
के.डी.पे.म.म.ग.प.र.र.मे
मे.उ.र.स.या.र.क.च.प.ग.उ.न.ध.प
मे.म.चे.य.म.चे.प.ज्या.प.र.मी.प
नी.प.नी.तारी.मे.१८.क.प.री.प.पा.खी
१.तारी.मे.१८.मे.ज.प.ते.त.य.मी.म
चे.म.नी.पे.घ.र.क.च.प.स.प.उ.दे.र
उ.जो.मे.श.र.चे.कु.म.म.प.स.य.उ.म
त.रे.म.स.य.व.म.नी.प.य.अ.घ.त.उ.य
१८.१३.चा.म.म.त.२.म.म.१.त.
त.कु.म.म.म.र.प.नी.प.य.घे.तारी.मे
५.क.प.री.उ.य.१८.३१.घ.उ.पी

ADVERTISEMENT.
TENDERS will be received at the office of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy until Monday next, the 18th Instant, for the supply of Eight Poon Spars of the dimensions stated at the foot hereof, for the use of the Indian Naval Department.

The Tenders are required to specify the price of each spar delivered at the Mast House.

The spars to be subject to the approval of the Naval Storekeeper and Master Builder, and to be supplied on or before the 25th Instant, in default of which other Tenders will be invited.

Tenders to be subject to rejection with out cause being assigned.

1 Poon Spar Length 58 feet Diameter 19 Inches.
1 Do. 77 Do. ... Do. ... 14 Do.
1 Do. 62 Do. ... Do. ... 15 Do.
1 Do. 52 Do. ... Do. ... 11 Do.
3 Do. 52 Do. ... Do. ... 11 Do.

By Order,
R. COGAN.
Assist. Superintendent I. N.

BOMBAY.
SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE,
11th April, 1831. [78]

ROSE AND CO. Beg to announce to the public, that they have opened a shop for the purpose of making and repairing Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c. &c. All orders addressed to them at No. Oak Lane, near Mr. Luke and Smith, Attorneys, will be kindly received and faithfully executed at the shortest notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 27th Instant, for the supply of water for the Troops at Co'aba, in the King's Barrack, and other Departments as it may be required; for the period of one year, from the 1st day of May 1831. The Tenders to state the rate per one hundred gallons at which the supply will be made, for the fulfilment of which, a deposit of Rupees 400 will be required; every information regarding which may be obtained at this office.

F. HOLLAND,
1st Asst. Com. Genl.

BOMBAY,
1ST. ASST. COM. GENL. OFFICE
14th April, 1831. [90]

ADVERTISEMENT.
To be sold by public outcry, at the 1st Inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. sundry Planks, Stores, Ribband, and Wastage timber, in different Lots, belonging to His Majesty's Ship Calcutta, further particulars of which may be known at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's office.

Terms of sale. A deposit of 10 per Cent is to be immediately paid down by the purchasers, the articles to be cleared away and paid for, on or before the tenth day after the sale, or the deposits will be forfeited and the articles resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

G. S. MPSON,
Indian Naval Storekeeper,
By order,
R. COGAN,
Assistant Superintendent I. N.

BOMBAY.
IND. NAV. STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
8th April, 1831. [77]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That at the packets which are now open in this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to St. Helena, and London by the "John Rae Reid," and "Levan" will be closed on or about the 31st inst.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Master General

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
April 15th, 1831. [100]

ADVERTISEMENT.
In Order to facilitate the regular delivery of Letters of Gentlemen visiting the Presidency, it is particularly requested that they will on their arrival leave their address at the Post Office, stating the place of their temporary residence.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Mr. Genl.

BOMBAY,
GENL. POST OFFICE,
13th April, 1831. [101]

LIST OF EUROPE UNCLAIMED LETTERS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

5. Lt. Edward Percy Brett, 5th Regt. N. I.
1. Lt. P. L. Powell, H. C. Marine.
1. Mr. Charles Crutenden Midshipman, 1. Navy.
1. H. White Esq
1. Mr. Thomas William Pilder, H. C. Marine.
1. Richard Walker, 1. Navy.
1. Lt. C. T. Whitehead, 12th Regt. N. I.
1. Lt. C. T. Whitehead Ditto Parcel.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
15th April, 1831. [101]

TWO HUNDRED RUPEES REWARD.

STOLEN from a Gentleman's dwelling House on Colabah about three months ago, a Lady's Album. It contained a great variety of Portraits of distinguished Individuals, colored Paintings, Drawings, and Engravings from the delectable annuals of 1826, 27, 28 and 29 all beautifully finished. But what will establish its identity beyond a doubt, is a view of the Castle of Chillon, from behind which, if a ribbon be drawn, a view of the Dungeon will also be presented.

Any person bringing the same to the Courier Office, or by information leading to the discovery of it, shall receive the above reward.

12th April, 1831. [36]

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS

1 J. N. Shamier Esq.	Bombay.
1 Mrs. Hancock,	Do.
1 William Richardson Esq.	Do.
1 John Erskine Esq.	Do.
1 Lieut. D. C. Ramsay,	Do.
1 Superintending Surgeon of Deesa,	Do.
1 No Sennor Andriede Rugee,	Do.
1 Master Wilorino de Souza Baker,	Do.
1 Dossabhoj Sorabjee,	Do.
1 Sorabjee Dorajee,	Do.
1 Aga Abdool Razack,	Do.
1 Madouraw Wittoba Sinoy,	Do.
1 Gunnoba Bapoojee	Do.
1 Monsieur Durand Ame,	Do.
1 Col R B Jenkins Bengal Army,	Do.
1 Ardseer Bomanjee Esq.	Do.
1 Hurgovindass Nathcobhy,	Do.
1 Kiskusoo Nasserwanjee,	Do.
1 Deachur Nasserjee,	Do.

F. BOURCHIER,
P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE.
15th April, 1831. [122]

GRAND BOMBAY LOTTERY.

SCHEME.
1st DRAWING.
75 Prizes at 75 Rs. each.... By Rs. 5,625
2d DRAWING.
50 Do. at 50 Rs. each.... " " 2,500
3d DRAWING.
1 Prize of Bombay.... Rs. 5,000
1 do. do. " 3,000
1 do. do. " 2,000
1 do. do. " 1,000
1 do. do. " 500
1 do. do. " 300
1 do. do. " 200
1 do. do. " 125
95 do. do. at 50 Rs. each.. 4,750
16,875

218 Prizes.
772 Bl nks.
By Rs. 25,000

1000 Tickets.

The first drawing of the above Lottery will take place on the 1st August, 1831. The second drawing on the 15th of the same month; and the third drawing on the 1st of September next, 1831.

Notice will be given of time and place of drawing. Applications for Ticket to be made to CAUSTATH NARRONJEE, at the Office of Dhackjee Dadajee in the Fort.

N. B. If the Tickets should not be all disposed of by the prescribed time, the drawing will be postponed, of which due notice will be given. [117]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Lalloobhoy Ransoredass, and Jannadass Ransoredass of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants, having purchased from Cipria o e Mello, also of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant, a messuage, Tenement or House, together with the ground on which it is standing situated without the Fort walls of Bombay in the Oart called Kandaree, any person or persons, having any claim or demand thereon by way of mortgage, or being otherwise interested therein, are hereby required to make known the same to E. C. Morgan Esq. attorney at law, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein. Dated this 15th day of April, 1830. [8]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that Wittoba Bapoojee, and Govind Bapoojee, both brothers, having contracted with Antoba Hurry Kanviaday to dispose heir Dwelling House, situate without the Fort Wall of Bombay in the Oart called Unundrooshicheewad y, and between the Houses of Ramjee Kattay and Moroba Gowrjee; if any person or persons having any claim, demands, mortgage, or inheritable rights, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make the same known to Wittobaa Sunker Wurdady, in the same Oart within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom. [104] Bombay, 16th April. 1831.

CARD Gopaldooss Nagurdoss Herjee Moody, have still for sale a few remaining Tickets in his "Grand Lottery," at 10Rs. each. Apply to him as before. Bombay, 15th April, 1831. [103]

PROSPECTUS.

SYSTEME THEORI-PRACTIQUE,
POUR ENSEIGNER ET APPRENDRE
LA LANGUE FRANÇAISE.

Monsieur Durand begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, that he intends to publish, by subscription, his SYSTEME THEORI-PRACTIQUE, for teaching and learning the French Language. Extensive vocabularies illustrating the difficulties of substantives, adjectives, and other parts of speech; all French verbs reduced to four conjugations will form the first part of this work. An easy and simplified Syntax, with phrases and conversations adapted to every rule, which are reduced as few as possible, will form the second. A third part will comprise, LE LECTEUR FRANÇAIS, ou Recueil de Morceaux Choisis des meilleurs auteurs; le PARNASSE FRANÇAIS, composé de pièces tirées de Voltaire, Racine, Corneille, Crillon, Rousseau, &c. &c. &c. The new orthography, as approved lately by the ACADEMIE DE PARIS, will be strictly adhered to throughout this book. Mons. Durand flatters himself that his collection will be found the most extensive ever presented to the public; and makes bold to say, that any person who has a slight knowledge of the French pronunciation, though debarred of a French teacher, will be able to learn, by this method, with ease and facility, a language which makes such a shining part of a liberal education throughout the civilised world, that no one can be accounted well educated unless he is acquainted with it.

A list of subscriptions is opened at the Courier Office, and others will be found in several private families for ladies and gentlemen who wish to reward the labour of the author, by becoming subscribers to it for any number of copies they will be pleased to take. [112]

MESSRS. J. COCKBURN AND CO. in offering their grateful acknowledgments to their numerous friends and patrons for the very liberal encouragement they have received, beg to assure them, that no efforts will be spared to execute faithfully, and literally, every Commission with which they may be favored, whatever may be the description of Article required.

Messrs. J. C. and Co. take this opportunity to remind the Public of the many favorable changes their experience has enabled them to make in the conduct of their Agency, especially by the removal of all risk in commissioning goods from England through them; as by their late arrangements, they are now enabled to guarantee the quality, on arrival in India, of all articles contained in their printed list of Table Supplies, including Beer from the House of Ind and Smith, and only excepting the Ale from other Houses in Cask and bottle; and Hams:—as also the quality and correctness of pattern of every article contained in their printed circular list of Military appointments.

Regimental Messes and Individuals may, therefore, by intrusting Messrs. J. C. and Co. with their orders for Quarterly, half yearly, or annual supplies, be certain of always being furnished with the very best articles, at the most reasonable London rates, and thereby avoid the uncertainty of prices in India, and also ensure a certainty of Supply, which in many instances cannot otherwise be relied on.

Messrs. John Gilder and Co. have always on hand a stock of their best Wines and Spirits, which can be procured by Messrs. and Gentlemen at the most reasonable prices.

Messrs. J. C. and Co. beg to intimate, that they will be happy to act as agents, in the receipt and disposal of Remittances of every description, Presents to friends, &c., to Individuals in India who may favor them with their confidence: in the making of the former, every facility and assistance will be afforded by their agents Messrs. J. Gilder and Co.

All information connected with the Agency may be obtained on reference to Messrs. J. Gilder and Co. Bombay.

11 New Broad Street,
[113] London, 9th October, 1830.

FOR SALE. At the Courier Office, Bombay Calendars for 1830

and 1831.....	£ 0 0
Indian Calendar for 1831.....	2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney.....	0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds.....	0 2 0
Do. Policies.....	2 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set.....	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds.....	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set.....	0 2 0
Plans of the Island.....	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary.....	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act.....	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [115]

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS JUMSETJEE CANJEE who was employed in the Shop of Ruttonjee Nowrojee, who reposed the greatest Confidence in him by placing his shop in the military Cantonment in Poona, under the said Jumsetjee Canjee's entire management and control, having absconded from Poona on the 23d March last without rendering him any account of the goods entrusted to him, the monies received by him on account of the shop, or the bills placed in his hands to obtain payment of, this is therefore to give notice to such Ladies and Gentlemen and others who have had dealings with the shop of Ruttonjee Nowrojee, not to pay the said Jumsetjee Canjee any money on account of the said shop, or to consider him in any way connected with it.

It is requested that the payment of bills due to the Shop in Poona of Ruttonjee Nowrojee may be made to Byramjee Nasserwanjee Dautra, the agent at Bombay or to Ruttonjee Nowrojee at Kierke, whose receipt will be a legal discharge; any person paying the said Jumsetjee Canjee any money on account of the said Ruttonjee after this notice, will be held responsible for the same.

RUTTONJEE NOWROJEE.

P. Merchant.

Camp Poona, 7th April, 1831. [109]

ON Wednesday next, FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO will sell by public auction, Saddles and bridles complete, and several spare Articles of Saddle, broad cloth, fine Welsh Flannel, Shawls of a variety of colors, Glass Ware, Crockery ware, a few casks of Negro head Tobacco, a quantity of damaged cotton yarn, and several music boxes.

And a noon unless previously disposed of, A Carriage and Harness with a pair of well matched grey Horses. [102]

FOR SALE.

A very stylish Barouche, entirely new, built by Hall's, Long Acre, with a highly finished Brass mounted Harness, forming together a very complete and elegant equipage, price Rs. 3500.

Also a London built Stanhope and Harness but little used, Price 800 Rupees. Apply to **FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.** [95]

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

FOR SALE. Messrs. **FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.** are authorized to expose to public auction on Tuesday the 10th Instant, a well known and desirable residence situated at French Candy, late the property of E. C. MORGAN, Esq. The ground lease, upwards of ten years of which yet remains unexpired, may be seen at Messrs. **FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO'S** rooms.

The Sale will take place at 5 o'clock in the evening on the Premises, and possession will be given of the property on payment of the purchase money. [93]

FOR SALE. A Grey Arab Saddle Horse, 6½ years old, sound and quiet.

A Grey Arab Colt, high cast, near 14½, would make a capital charger or Lady's Horse, being of fine temper and paces. Apply to **FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.** Also, a powerful high caste Grey Horse, rising 5-14-3 high, would make a splendid parade Horse. [96]

FOR SALE. A Chariot, Horses and Harness, Price 1200 Rupees.

A Capital full toned Cottage Piano Forte, by Butcher, price Rupees.....700
A Set of Musical Glasses Rs.....300
Apply to **FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.** [97]

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. have for sale at their Godowns, the following Fresh Claret vizt.

Carbonell's 1st Growth	at.....	45 Rs. per doz.
Sneyd's Claret.....	30	" "
Grand vin de Rochette	30	" "
Burgundy.....	24	" "
Lahtte.....	16	" "
Haut Brion.....	16	" "
Chateau Magaux.....	16	" "
St. Julien Medoc.....	16	" "

Also a few 3 dozen Cases of fine Old Hock at 40 Rupees per dozen.
Hoss Johanissbergs, at 30 Rs. per dozen, with a great variety of Sherries, Madeira, Lisbon, Port, Malmsey, Constantia, &c. &c. and a small batch of Hodson's Ripe pale ale.

The whole of the above are considered of superior quality and strongly recommended. [96]

FOR SALE. at **FRITH BOMANJEE & Co.** a few Copies of a Portuguese and Chinese Grammar, including the Mandarin and Canton dialects, published at Macao, by the Revd. J. A. Gonsalves, of St. Joseph's College, one of the first Chinese SCHOLARS of the present day. [99]

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS Have received for Sale on Commission, a few large Carboys of Bussorah Annis, and Small Carboys of Rose water, and Sheraze Wine, at a Moderate price. [105]

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS Will Sell by Public Auction on Thursday next the 21st Instant at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Pier Head, A Copper fastened pleasure Boat, with her mast, Sails, Oars, &c. complete, she has about 20 Feet keel. [107]

Bombay, 16th April, 1831.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS have received for sale on commission, a few Copies of the Court Martial of Captain C. Watkins, Bombay European Regiment, Price 1½ Rupees per copy. [106]

Bombay, 16th April, 1831.

BECK AND CO. have lately had added to their stock of commissioned goods, the following assortment of choice articles vizt. beautiful stone China Peakdannees or Spittoons, Enamelled and Copper wash-hand Basins. Ewers handsome Green and Gold Sugar Jars, Blue China Sneakers with covers and Stands, brown and white China feather Fans, 1st chop Hysons, Pekoe, and Pouchong Teas and Sugar Candy, a Lady's elegant rose wood Escutoire fitted with a washing apparatus, Laquered ware Work Boxes and Tea Caddies, an Hyrometer complete, China Crapes, Silks and Satins of Colors, handsome Crape Shawls, fashionable waist Ribbons of various Patterns, 20 pieces of superfine Grass Cloth for Ladies Dresses, plain and flowered green and blue Curtain gauze, Europe white Silk and Cotton Stockings, fine brown and white Mamee Nankeen, Silk Jackets, Nankeen Trowsers and Shirts, fresh Europe Snuffs in cannisters, and Bottle carved Ivory Knitting Needle cases and Fans, a few sets of Cricket Bats and Balls, a few China Picture Frames, Europe blank account Books, capital blue Cloth foraging Caps cheap, and a few double Silk Umbrellas. [110]

SALE by Auction. Beck and Co. on Tuesday next 18th Instant, will put up for public sale and chiefly without limit the undermentioned collection of Goods, vizt. a considerable quantity of fresh Negrohead Tobacco in small convenient lots, a small assortment of boys and Gentlemen's black and Drab Dresser Hats, Sundry Plated Ware consisting of Cruet and Liquor Frames, Double and Single branch Candlesticks, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Bread Baskets and Ink Stands, Cut and plain Glass Ware in great variety, comprising chiefly Tumblers, Goblets, Pint and Quart Decanters, Salt Cellars, Butter and Sugar Pots, Toilet and Salts bottles, Table Shades, Liquor Bottles, Globe Lamps &c. China Pictures, a variety of Gilt Jewellery, Brass Drawer Knobs and Handles, Dog Chains, Blue Dinner and Tea services, Long Cloths, Madapollams, Sheetings and Russia Dill, Europe Shawls of colors, fancy Chintzes for Childrens Dresses, Beer, Sherry, Port, Claret, &c. Sundry useful House old Furniture, and at 1 P. M. a few serviceable Saddle and Draught Horses. [111]

Forbes Street, 16 April, 1831.

SAUTERNE for Sale. at Messrs. **RE-MINGTON AND CO.** Godowns, at Rs. 14 per Dozen. [121]

Bombay, 15th April, 1831.

TO BE SOLD. at Poona, an Excellent Bungalow in the best situation in the cantonment, price Bombay Rs. 2000. Enquire of Messrs. **SHOTTON AND CO** or **RUTTONJEE**, Auctioner, Poona. [81]

TO BE LET.—A Small Warehouse and Large Stables in Apollo Street. Apply to Messrs. Jehangir Nasserwanjee & Co. opposite Government House. [64]

TO BE LET.—The Upper Roomed and Cool House situated without the Fort on Baboolah Tank, lately occupied by Mr. Oakes.

Ditto, Ditto, within the Fort, attached to the General Paymaster's Office, in Marine Street. For further particulars enquire to Dadabhoj Pestonjee, in the Fort. [85]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. Manoel de Cruz, has contracted to sell unto Mrs. Maria Almeida, one Bungalow, and a House with their ground situated in the Oart Leegar without the Fort of Bombay near the small Portuguese Church; if any person or persons, having any mortgage, claim, or Demand, it shall be known at the Courier Office within 14 days, otherwise the same shall be not attended to. Bombay, 14th April 1831. [88]

NOTICE.—A young Woman wishing to proceed to England, would be glad to engage with a Lady or Family. Apply at the COURIER OFFICE [7]

"PHELAN'S CLARET."
A FEW three dozen cases of the above much approved Claret lately imported, for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. **FORBES AND CO.** at Rs 75 per Case. [9]

Bombay, 16 April, 1831.

"HOCK."
FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. **FORBES AND CO.**, a few six and three dozen cases of fine old Hock, from different houses, at different prices, from Rs. 35, to Rs. 40 per dozen. [92]

Bombay, 16th April, 1831.

C. OLIVER, begs to inform his friends and the Public, that he has this day closed his business; and returns thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their Patronage. Any Correspondence from his friends in the interior, addressed to C. O. No. 7 Forbes Street, will be readily attended to. [108]

Bombay, 16th April, 1831.

JUST published, No. XI. of the **ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE**—CONTENTS.—1. Antelope Coursing.—2. Snipe Shooting.—3. Tour by Nossing Tom.—4. Third Deesa Meeting.—5. Scale of Weights for Whim Plates.—6. Sport Near Gorrupore.—7. Law Report.—8. On the Diseases of Horses and their Remedies.—9 Another day with the Nugger Pack.—10. Long Road Match.—11. Song.—12. Stallions for England.—13. The Poona Races.—14. Song.—15. Second Dhoolia Meeting.—16. The Miseries of Hog Hunting.—17. To the Editor of the O. S. M.—18. The Regatta.

SELECTIONS.

Chamois Hunting.—Races to Come.—Racing Calendar. [118]

For Freight or Passage to Madras, Ceylon, Trincomalle, Nagoor, Tanchery, Pigue, Mo'mia, and Musibunder, THE Ship Jadoor Rahimoon, Aued ba Hannah, Naquedha.

Apply to **SHAIKDOY**, bin wone, in Fort near Bazar Gate. [82]

For Freight of Opium Only, THE Ship Fatty Salem, of 500 Tons, Capt. G. F. Andree, will sail positively for China by the 25th Inst. Apply to **HADJEE JACARIA NOORMAHMED**, or to the Commander. [84]

Freight for Opium.

THE well known Barque **JAMESINA**, of 393 Tons Burthen, Captain Hector, will sail for Lintin in all May. For particulars enquire of Messrs. Remington and Co. [119]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th April, 1831.

No. 139. Lieutenant T. B. Hamilton, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, is appointed Aide-de Camp to the Right Honorable the Governor from the 21st ultimo.

No. 140. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the surplus Harness and Saddlery of the Horse Brigade of Artillery, consequent on the reduced Establishment of Horses as fixed by the General Order issued on the 15th January 1830, be immediately delivered over into the nearest magazine of the station at which the several Troops are cantoned.

Bombay Castle, 13th April, 1831.

No. 141. Charles Norris Esq. Chief Secretary, having returned to the Presidency, will resume Charge of the duties of Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council
JOHN BAX,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 12th April, 1831.

Mr. James Seton, to be First Assistant to the Collector in Candeish.

Mr. Charles Sims, to be Second Assistant to the Principal Collector of Ahmednuggur.

Bombay Castle, 13th April, 1831.

Mr. Charles Norris having returned to the Presidency, to resume Charge of his office as Chief Secretary to Government in the Secret, Political, and Military Departments.

Mr. John Bax, to be Secretary to Government in the Judicial, General, and Marine Departments.

Mr. Thomas Williamson to be Secretary to Government in the Territorial and Commercial Departments.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,
An unmarried fair of my acquaintance was lately lamenting to me, that in consequence of the severe cutting system at present in operation, and the general badness of the times, she saw but little chance of altering her state of single blessedness—not being exactly an eligible self, and decidedly not matrimonial, she took the hint, if such was intended, and gestured the expediency of your paper, especially at home.

agreeing to my proposal, I offered if she would enumerate her attractions "to do them into rhyme," and thereby save the expence of a regular advertisement—a desideratum not to be sneezed at these hard times. The following is the result which, if you have a spare corner, you will greatly oblige her by inserting, if not she will be necessitated to have recourse to plain prose and the Commercial Advertiser.

I remain yours,
PETER FIN.

April, 7th, 1831.

A spinster on spec, who is just turn'd of age,
Is anxious a Partner for life to engage;
Tho' now there's a plentiful stock on hand,
She trusts, that her charms will attention command—
Imprimis. Her figure is sylph-like and slight,
Pronounced by good Judges the Medici height;
Good-hair, and fine eyes, with a tapering waist,
And none can deny that she dresses with taste:
She excels on the harp, works patterns with skill,
Writes a lady like hand, can waltz and quadrille;
In temper she's amiable—perhaps to a fault,
Drinks sparing of wine, and abominates malt:
At the age of the applicant would not demur,
But one under 40 would I rather prefer;
To stare indifferently, provided he be
Not much above 6 nor below 5 feet 3;
But he who would take her for better or worse,
Must not be addicted to swear or to curse;
Of habits domestic—and one not averse
To act on occasion the part of a nurse;
At least a Lieutenant not deeply in debt,
Not partial to Billiards, to dice, or to bet;
Proposals directed to X. Esquire de,
Will meet with attention provided post paid.
On silence and secrecy all may rely,
But none with their livers diseased need apply;
No writers unass'd,—counsels unacted,
With none such as these will she ever be match'd.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

I am glad to perceive that the honest, worthy justice clerk, or rather clerk of the justices, has been issuing his usual edict against the canine species, and it is to be hoped that on this occasion he will give orders for its being carried into full effect, for they have grown into an intolerable nuisance, and worse evils may ensue than annoyance from their yelping, which to persons of my "waukrife" disposition is no small one. I am told that a native was bit a few days ago on the Esplanade by one of these rabid animals, and it is appalling to think what his sufferings will probably be from that dreadful and hitherto incurable disease. Parsees and other dog fanciers should be compelled to keep their pets tied up within their own premises, and whoy kootaquire the air should have them charge of their own yallas, or be taken in special of this fair tale misers, so that the inhabitants evenings ride along enjoy their mornin' and without being purred by these mis-rable critters to the great danger of their necks. I would have the regulation for the destruction of these mongrels in force not at one season only, but at all seasons, and should this meet the eye of the justice again, I would recommend his raising the avenging sword first in the fort which is swarming, having while riding through the other night counted 14 all lying in a group on the Green.

Yours, Mr. Editor,
ROVER.

14th April, 1831.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,
Almost every man, I believe, has at one time or another felt what Horace so happily describes as a *Cacoethes Scribendi*. The feeling is a natural one, for seeing persons every day, arrive at the highest pinnacle of human greatness, whose scholastic attainments our vanity prevents us from allowing to be at all superior to our own, many are induced "to give their works to the world," or in other words, to spawn forth trash, suited for the purposes alone, to which it is generally applied, namely wrapping up ladies hair, soap, candles, tobacco, snuff, and such other servile purposes. And while many dare to attempt even the higher grades of Composition, such as mounting the foaming and fiery Pegasus, or that more difficult and abstruse subject, Political Economy, the greater part would be more suitably equipped in getting astride the broken down donkey, chit-writing, or, if very bold, in sometimes venturing upon the brokenwinded hack. A letter. Now having got thro' this my exordium, I shall with your permission, come to the subject of my letter; It will refer to a pamphlet got up a few days since, at the Mission press, entitled "Observations on an Enquiry, &c." Our author, who modestly keeps his name in the back ground, sets out with an opinion of his own "that India has exhibited a striking sameness in the character and customs of the people for many ages, and that those now are, and always have been of a much more mild and civilized stamp, than in any country of Europe, when knowledge was confined to a select few, and the freedom of the press had not begun to work its charms." Now, a man may very often harbour erroneous opinions, and I shall proceed to show that the above is one. The Historian Eusebius who wrote in the 4th century, not only makes no allusion to, but positively denies the existence of Idol worship, in the Hindû religion; yet on Gama's arrival in India eleven hundred years later, their temples were crowded with the most hideous and hideous images. This does not seem much of "Sameness" and if the free use of the press, the favourite policy in the Hindû religion, had been as free as it is in the European nations, the Hindûs would have been long since civilized, and the Hindû Ryot is

indeed much less of a brute than the English peasant of our own times. He is more intelligent (with some exceptions) infinitely more tractable, and highly domesticated." Now from whence these data are derived, I must confess myself quite at a loss to discover; I have seen a good many Hindû peasants, and I assert it without fear of contradiction, that they generally possess all the bad qualities of the English, without that blunt honesty of character for which John Bull is deservedly celebrated. The Hindû is more tractable in the Southern provinces, since wanting the animal power to repel injury he yields to it, but see him in the high northern districts, will be any longer found that tractable being our author admires so much? The Hindû is certainly domesticated, for having no inducement to take him from home he remains there and sleeps away the greatest part of his life. "Freedom from pain, a good meal, and a very meagre exhibition of drolleries afford him a placid gratification." Indeed! and to whom I wonder would they not? Give those terrible wild Irish, whose crimes are the food of the Editors, but those trifles Health, Food, and Pleasure, and see if they will not be satisfied. I have seen a crowd of them, Mr. Editor, stand around a balled singer for hours, tho' I am well assured none possessed a better meal than bad potatoes and salt herrings, deriving the most placid gratification from this meagre Exhibition. Our author continues his admiration of the Hindû character in language more suited to romance, than remarks on a work on political economy, and winds up with the following prettily round period. "Let the author's theory as to taxation be true or false in respect to national wealth, we challenge him to dispute the benign influence of dear woman, and of the energetic progeny of the printing press, in civilizing man, and in having civilized Europe." Now I would be the last person in the world to say a word against the ladies, but I wonder why our author does not assign some reason for woman, age an English woman too, Mr. Editor, not having had the effect of producing this wonderful effect on the *English brutes* he alludes to not 20 lines before? As to the "energetic progeny of the printing press," surely the press is no where more free than in England, and still our author calls Englishmen more of brutes than Hindûs; but perhaps I am under an error; the "Energetic progeny," he alludes to may be such vigorous pamphlets as he can write, a specimen of which lies before me. But I have said enough for this time: I thought my notice of his entire book would not have taken up so much space, and I find I have not yet done with the first page. I shall next week take the liberty of again trespassing on your Columns in continuation, and in the interim think it only fair to inform our author, that, in consequence of his accusation of me of having read more than his intellect, evidently a shallow one, can digest, and to prescribe light reading and no writing as a remedy; and to have such books as Adam Smith's and McCulloch's kept carefully out of his reach, for continuing the reading of such, will certainly compel him to give birth to other "Energetic progeny," and as certainly have him removed to the Colaba Asylum.

Yours, &c.
PROTECTOR.

14th April, 1831.

EXISTING DEPRESSED PRICE OF LAND PRODUCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,
The extraordinary and still continued depression, with no apparent prospect of abatement in the prices of all landed produce on this side of India, and the serious defalcation in the public resources, past, present, and prospective, consequent thereto render it a matter of more than ordinary interest and curiosity to inquire, what, if any, are the natural and necessary limits to such depression, short of a total annihilation of the revenue which is derivable from the land! Prices may, as I conceive, continue sinking until they have fallen so low as to absorb, not only the whole of the rent or revenue now paid to Government by the worst land in cultivation, that is, the worst either in respect to quality or situation, but to encroach upon the charges of cultivation and means of subsistence of the cultivators of such land besides; but when they have attained that point, the further progress of depression must speedily I should say, be arrested, because then, and not till then will land be thrown out of cultivation and the quantity of landed produce be diminished.

So far then, and no further, can prices as it appears to me continue to decline and the revenue to fall off.

The land in cultivation is every where as well known of very different productive powers or of various degrees of natural fertility. The best we will say can afford to pay, as prices now are, ten Rupees, the worst not more than two Rupees per begah. Suppose prices then still to go on falling, until the former instead of ten Rupees, can only yield seven Rupees a begah, it is obvious that the latter, when they fell to that extent, so far from contributing anything to defray even the expense of the Ryots' subsistence, and the charges of cultivation according to the rate at which they are usually paid, which, it may safely perhaps be assumed, is generally speaking, not more than adequate for both, upon the lowest and most moderate scale. His share of the produce then being already the smallest he can possibly afford to receive, it follows, that the instant it was materially reduced, he would no longer be capable of cultivating land of this latter description, and would thus be compelled to throw it up, Ergo,

as the low prices are the effect of excess of cultivation and consequent superabundant supply, an immediate check would thus be given to them.

It seems to me to be quite clear, that as long as rent or revenue be obtained, as is the case in India, from every begah of cultivated ground, and Government consents to give up a portion of such revenue, as prices decline; in other words, as long as the state is both able and willing to grant a proportionable remission with every succeeding fall of price from all the land in cultivation, so long may the present depression last, or be progressive, because so long the Ryots can have no inducement to contract cultivation, and by diminishing the supply of landed produce in the market, do the only thing which is likely to put a stop to it; and for this reason, that every Ryot would still receive the same portion as before for his own share, and thus have precisely the same motive and encouragement as ever for keeping cultivation up to its present pitch.

Let us suppose by way of still further illustration, the aggregate quantity of land paying revenue under the Bombay Presidency, to be ten millions of begahs, and each million differing from another in quality. The first and best, paying we will say, at the rate of twenty Rupees a begah, the second at the rate of eighteen Rupees, the third sixteen, and so on according to a like gradation, till we come to the last addition, or least productive of the ten, which would in that case pay no more than two Rupees a begah.

If then, the prices of raw produce fell so low, and no more, than what was just equivalent to two Rupees per begah, and the Cultivators of all the land in question, that is, of all the ten millions, received remissions in a corresponding ratio, it will be obvious, that such a contingency would produce not the smallest effect in checking a still further depression of price, because the condition of the whole of the Cultivators would be in all respects in *statu quo ante*. The Government would, it is true, receive no revenue from one of the said ten million begahs; and a reduced revenue from the other nine, but their revenue or share would be exactly the same afterwards as before; and there would therefore be no reason why cultivation should be diminished by a single begah.

The case however would probably be very different, were prices to fall to the extent of three Rupees a begah instead of only two, because then, the tenth million of begahs would not only be incapable also of paying any revenue to the state, but be incapable also of paying the charges of cultivation, or a remunerative price to the Ryots, since if the Ryots were previously in possession of what was barely enough for that purpose, as I have before stated; they could not clearly afford to receive at the rate of one Rupee a begah less, which they then would do, if they continued to cultivate it.

This million of begahs would cease therefore to be cultivated, and the total cultivation would thus be diminished one tenth, or be reduced from ten to nine million of begahs. If we suppose the quantity of produce in the market to be likewise reduced one tenth or in an equal ratio, which now ever is an extreme supposition, because the one thrown up is the least productive of the ten, the effect upon price would be very striking;—according to a computation which I noticed in a letter published in September last, of the effect upon price of any sudden increase or diminution of supply in Europe, it might be expected to elevate prices as much as three tenths higher than they were before this contraction of cultivation took place, and at all events would certainly elevate them most materially.

Here then I repeat, we have as it appears to me, a plain and palpable preventive to prices falling below a certain point, altho' what that point may be, is, as Lord Byron would say, the "most difficult perhaps in punctuation." That the existing depression has not yet reached it however, may safely I think be affirmed as I do not learn, that there is less land in cultivation now than before it began.

What may, can, shall, or will be the point of depression before this check comes into play, must depend in fact, upon the actual quality as well as quantity of the worst land under cultivation. If its quality for example be such that it yields four Rupees a begah revenue, it will of course require a *pro tanto* greater depression in the price of landed produce to throw it out of cultivation, than if it only paid two Rupees, as I have assumed. If on the other hand it pays only one Rupee per begah instead of two, a so much smaller depression will obviously suffice; so in like manner, if the quantity of such inferior land be five hundred thousand, one hundred thousand, or any less quantity of begahs, instead of a million, as I have supposed, its being thrown out of cultivation would have a much less sensible effect upon price; because the supply of landed produce would be reduced in a proportionally less degree. Instead therefore of land of the tenth quality only being thrown up, it might be necessary that the ninth, eighth, and seventh, should also be abandoned, before any material alteration for the better in prices was produced.

In Europe the smallest depression in the price of raw produce would have an immediate tendency to work its own cure, because the produce of that land, the price of which regulates the price of all the rest, pays no rent, and such land would as speedily as possible cease to be cultivated upon a fall of price, because prices having previously been such only as to afford

* Meaning by this all land liable to assessment.

its cultivator the ordinary rate of profit upon his capital and no more; until it was so, he would be worse off than other Capitalists, for it must always be borne in mind that a rise in the price of any product, can only be effected in one of two ways, that is, either by the supply of it being reduced, the effective demand remaining the same, or by an increase in the effective demand, the supply continuing unaltered.

But in India, owing to the factitious and unnatural position in which society is placed by the Government having a monopoly as it were, of all the land, or being substantially speaking, the sole landed Proprietor, and thus having the power at once to exact a rent or tax from all land in cultivation; the laws which regulate prices, profits, wages, &c. as well as rent,—all the most fundamental principles in short of the Science of Political Economy, as received in Europe are more or less inapplicable.

I shall conclude the subject matter of of this, Mr. Editor, in your next.

Yours most obediently,
VERAX.

April, 13, 1831.

P. S. By the way, Mr. Editor, The Author of a recently published Pamphlet at this Presidency, entitled "Observations on an Inquiry into the causes of the stationary condition of India" &c. has done me, I observe, the honor to quote my name as a supporter of the doctrine he himself there advocates, of a sixth being about the average proportion of land produce, paid as revenue, and an impugner therefore of the Writer of the said Inquiry's opinions upon that point. Altho' I agree with him so far however, I would not have him suppose from thence that our agreement goes further. I concur in the truth only of his premises, but give my assent to the other's conclusions. The latter may be, and very probably is wrong in his estimate of the proportion which the land tax of India bears to the whole produce, but it surely does not necessarily follow from thence that his argument must be wrong also. So long as the people are overtaxed—and I presume he does not mean to deny that—what does, or can it signify, whether what they do pay amounts to a half, a third, or a sixth? He cannot require to be told, that the pressure of a tax does not depend upon any given proportion, but upon the party's means of paying it, and that a tax of ten per Cent upon one man's income, may be far heavier than one of fifty per Cent upon another's!

Being in a critical mood, I will add, that the writer, besides being illogical in his reasoning, appears to me altogether to have misapprehended the nature of the pamphlet in the series of his remarks.

It is a well known fact, that no wealth ever existed in India, the pith and marrow of it is that there must necessarily have been more once than at present, otherwise the people never could have attained their present measure of civilization; and deduces the fact of their having been stationary in this respect for so many centuries past, to subsequent impoverishment by reason of heavy taxation.

I pray the Worshipful Commentator not to take umbrage at these remarks from a novice.

V.

TO THE MEMORY OF CAPT. W. H. MARRIOTT, AID DE CAMP TO THE HONOURABLE MOUNTBATT ELPHINSTON, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, WHO WAS MORTALLY WOUNDED BY DWARKA ON THE 26th OF DECEMBER, 1820.

Mariott, his bud of promise cropt,
Enfold of all, resigned his breath,
And as he fell in glory, dropt
His laurels in the arms of death.

Then shed no more one tear of grief,
But to his glorious fame return,
And fix his deeds with bold relief
In sculptur'd trophies o'er his urn.
They who his last example mourn,
Shall visit his recorded name,
And feel the stillness near his urn,
Their minds to nobler deeds inflame.

His spirit from its mean abode,
Springs to the glittering realms of day;
Yielding its post in glory's road,
For souls like his to win their way.

D.

Rutnagherry.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	PORT.	DATE OF DISPATCH.
Jamesina	Hector	Lintin	1st May.
Sir John Reid	Haig	London	1st May.
Cleveland	Havelock	London	1st May.
Charles Kerr	Brodie	Cape and London	17th April
Bolton	Clarkson	London	

HIGH WATER TABLE, — APRIL 16TH, 1831.

Saturday	1 52
Sunday	2 35
Monday	3 28
Tuesday	4 31
Wednesday	5 49
Thursday	7 05
Friday	8 08

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at 1 3/4 a 1 9/4	
Calcutta 30 days 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupee	
Madras 30 days 101 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras Do.	
Remittable Loan 140 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.	
1825 5 per Cent 107 Do. Do. Do.	
1825 5 per Cent 110 Do. Do. Do.	
1829 5 per Cent 107 Do. Do. Do.	

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sorry that we must decline Mr's request. The communication of P. V. S. we apprehend is no novelty to most of our readers.

such precedents very remotely applicable to the present case. It would be difficult also to find in any of those ancient precedents an instance similar to the present.—Passing by, therefore, all those precedents, I proceed at once to advert to two of more modern date; the one occurring in the latter part of the reign of George II., in the year 1751; the other occurring in the fifty-first year of George III. In both those cases a Council was appointed to assist the Regent. My Lords, no opportunity has been afforded us of judging, by practical experience, how far those precedents were such as it would be desirable to follow. On that point, therefore, no argument can be raised. But, my Lords, it has appeared to Government, and I have no doubt that it will appear to your Lordships, that as the prerogatives with which the Crown is invested are intended for the preservation of that balance between the different estates of the realm indispensable to the maintenance of the Constitution; and as therefore the Crown itself ought not to be deprived of prerogatives so essential, the expediency of not diminishing the royal prerogatives applies still more strongly to a Regent; because the limited duration of the power of a Regent renders that power less influential. If, my Lords, you take from a Regent those prerogatives which you would hesitate to take from a Sovereign, because you know that by so doing you would endanger the Constitution, you would more certainly produce the evil that you would wish to avoid. On these principles, and on these grounds, we object to the appointment of a Council, professedly to assist, but in reality to controul the Regent. A case might occur in which it would be necessary to select as Regent an individual of great ambition, of great popularity, of great influence, of great authority, whose sole aim might be dangerous. The power of such an individual it might be prudent to circumscribe by surrounding him with a Council. But such, my Lords, is not the case now. The Regent whom we propose to appoint can never succeed to the Throne; her interests are identified with those of the future Sovereign; she is united to her by the tenderest ties; it will be the interest of the Regent to add to the authority of the future Sovereign; none of those motives for self-aggrandisement can occur in this real case which might occur in the imaginary case that I have just described. In the precedent of 1751 many debates took place in the other House of Parliament. The arguments of Mr. Speaker Onslow, and of other Hon. Members who were opposed to the appointment of a Council of Regency, appear to me to have great weight. The Attorney-General of that day, Mr. Dudley Ryder, gave it as his decided opinion, that a sole Regent, unfettered by any Council of Regency, was much more consonant to the principles of the Constitution than a Regent surrounded and checked by such a Council. The only argument urged at that time by the supporters of the Council was, that Parliament was establishing a precedent; and that cases might occur in which the appointment of a Council of Regency would be highly expedient, but might be resisted on the score of precedent. But surely, my Lords, that was weak and shallow reasoning. Why not suffer every case to be judged of by its own merits? Why not leave the Legislature to deal with every emergency precisely according to its particular character and circumstance? To me it appears to be a monstrous proposition, that at any period the interests of the country require the appointment of a Council of Regency, the Legislature shall be precluded from making such an appointment because a preceding Legislature, under circumstances of a different nature, had abstained from it! At the period to which I have been alluding, the Council was to be composed of fourteen individuals, seven of whom were to be Ministers of State. There was this provision, that no Member of the Council should be removed from it without the concurrence of half the Members of the Council. Looking therefore, even at the precedent in which the Council was formed, it is a precedent which I could recommend for imitation. For these reasons, I submit, that it is better, in the present instance, that the Duchess of Kent should not be fettered by any Council; but that she should be left to administer the Government by means of the responsible Ministers of the Crown. There is still another question, my Lords, to which however reluctantly, I am compelled to advert. I say reluctantly, because it refers to possibly a case in which we have no authority, no precedent. The subject was alluded to in the last Session by a Noble Earl who is not now in his place. It is a subject which is certainly beset with very grave difficulties: and I confess, my Lords, that I approach it with some degree of apprehension. It was stated by the Noble Earl to whom I have alluded, that, although the Monarch might have no child living at the time of his death, a posthumous child might nevertheless be born. In that case, my Lords, clearly, and without the possibility of error, that child, whenever its birth took place, would instantly succeed to the Throne. But that there is no doubt whatever. But the difficulty is to decide what are the existing laws in the interval between the demise of the Monarch and the birth of such a child. It is an extraordinary my Lords, that as far as we have been able to ascertain, assisted on the subject as I have been by some able friends, no such kind has occurred in this country since the Norman conquest. It is very extraordinary with respect to this point, no notice is taken by any old writer on our law and constitution. In the debates on the exclusion of the reign of Charles II., it was incidentally mentioned in the other House of Parliament, by a Gentleman, Mr. Hargrave, in a

work entitled "Brief Deduction," has stated in distinct terms, that the law on the subject is unsettled; and I confess, my Lords, that I have been unable to find any thing opposed to that statement. If we divert our attention from our own country, and look to what has occurred with reference to the Monarch of France, we shall find only two instances in which a Royal posthumous child has been born. The one was subsequently to the death of Henry V. On that occasion, on the demise of the Sovereign, the Presumptive Heir to the Crown was declared Regent. The child proved to be a son, and of course immediately succeeded to the Throne. Charles the Fair left his widow seven months gone with child. In that case, also, the Presumptive Heir to the Crown was declared Regent. But in that case the child proved to be a daughter, and was of course excluded from the Throne by the salique law. But, my Lords, the principles of a foreign Government are not those to which we ought to look for a model. Nor are the circumstances of the two countries the same. We are, therefore, driven to the necessity of considering the subject with reference to what appears to be the general principle of our own law. The descent of the Crown follows the rules of the descent of real property, in most respects, except where there are two daughters, in which the real property is shared between them. It becomes, therefore, important to inquire what happens with reference to a posthumous child entitled to real property. My Lords, it has been settled in the courts of justice of this country, that such a child, before it is born, cannot be seized of such property. The right to enjoy and possess it is in the Presumptive Heir. He has the whole interest in it from the death of his predecessor until the birth of the child. That precisely the same doctrine stands good with respect to the Crown, I will assert with confidence; but this principle is undoubtedly common to both, namely, that there can be no obedience, there can be no vacancy. The King never dies. There must always be a Sovereign. The principle applied to real property is applicable to the Crown. The child unborn cannot be seized of the Crown; it must devolve for the time to the Presumptive Heir. My Lords, I know that this is only reasoning from analogy. I submit it to your Lordships' consideration—I beg to lay, to your Lordships' indulgent consideration, seeing the nature of the question and the difficulties which surround it.—(Hear, hear.)—My Lords, we have two courses to pursue—we must either adopt the course taken in the French Monarchy, or we must appoint a Regent to administer the functions of the Government in the interval between the death of the Monarch and the birth of the posthumous child. The King is always supposed to exist. I repeat, therefore, my Lords, that the best course will be to appoint a Regent, to act for the Presumptive Heir to the Crown, liable to be divested of his authority at the birth of a posthumous child. There, is, too, another point connected with the part of this question which I think merits your Lordships' consideration. If you say that the succession to the Throne can be either vacant or in suspension until there is no possibility of a child being born to destroy the claim of the Heir Presumptive, it may happen that even with the probability of such an event taking place, a child may eventually not be born. Now, my Lords, it is may therefore occur that the Presumptive Heir was the Monarch entitled to the Throne upon the very instant of the demise of the last possessor of the Crown, and that you have, by the appointment of a Regency under such circumstances, and under the expectation of the birth of another Heir to the Throne, deprived him of his right, and excluded him from taking that which was his right at the moment of the demise of the former Sovereign.—(Hear, hear.)—On the principle, however, that it is necessary to provide for the possibility of the birth of a posthumous child, we propose, on the same terms and the same extent that we have thought it right to make the Duchess of Kent the guardian of the Heiress Presumptive, and the Regent of the Kingdom during her minority, we now propose, I say, to provide by a Bill, that in the event of the birth of a child after the demise of the Sovereign, her Majesty the Queen should become the guardian of that child, and the regent of the kingdom during the continuance of the minority of that child—(hear, hear);—the same arguments and the same principles applying equally to the one case as to the other—(hear, hear);—the deep interest which the parent must always have in the safety and prosperity of her offspring pointing out that parent as the fittest and most proper person to be the guardian of the infant and the Regent during its minority. This my Lords, is the outline of the Bill which I submit to your consideration. I abstain from entering into details, because I feel that those details will be much better understood by an examination of the Bill itself. We purpose then, my Lords, that her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Kent shall, in the event of the demise of the present Sovereign, be the guardian of the Heiress Presumptive, and the Regent of the Kingdom, until the Princess arrives at her majority—that is, the age of eighteen years. And we also propose that in the event of the birth of a posthumous child, her Majesty the Queen should be in the same manner the guardian of the child and the Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of the infant during its minority. These, my Lords, are the heads of the Bill. The details, as I said before, it is unnecessary to enter into at this moment, and I shall therefore conclude by laying the Bill on your Lordships' table, and praying leave that it may now be read a first time.—(Hear.)

The Earl of Eldon said he should stand justly chargeable with most unpardonable vanity if, after the grave and weighty consideration which the Noble Lord had bestowed on every part of the question, he should now presume to express any difference of opinion without maturely weighing and examining all the provisions of the Bill. One thing, however, he might say now, and that was, that on the question of the law, as it applied to the cases stated by the Noble Lord, he (Lord Eldon) fully agreed with the Noble Lord. All the points connected with the law of the case had been so fully and ably stated by the Noble and Learned Lord, that he had very little to say; but he would observe, that it was the interest of all of whom the settlement of this important question depended to take care that there should be perfect unanimity—(hear, hear)—on all that was said on done connected with it. Under that persuasion he was confident that advice, from whatever quarter, would be well received and conscientiously acted upon. He should for the present content himself with expressing again his concurrence in all that had been said of the law of the case, and take a few days for deliberation before he offered any opinion on the details.

The Bill, entitled "An Act to provide for the Administration of the Government of the Country, in the event of the demise of the Crown," was then read a first time, and the House immediately adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, DEC. 3.

A great number of Petitions were laid upon the table on the subject of Negro Slavery and against the New Police. The Administration of Justice Bill then went through a Committee, and the Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

SIR T. DENMAN AND THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said, it was very disagreeable for him to Address their Lordship at any time, because he was not much accustomed to put his thoughts into the form of a speech; but if it was so on common occasions, how much so must it be when the subject was him. He requested their Lordships, therefore, to bear with him—(hear, hear)—while he stated briefly a matter of which he had to complain. He would now state (not in the form of a breach of privilege, for he would not shelter himself under that, but simple as a matter of fact) that a declaration had been made concerning him, which he considered, with respect to himself, to be a gross libel on his character, and to tend, by the words in which it was written, to draw him into contempt. He conceived, therefore, that he had a few cases of complaint to state to their Lordships. Having done that, he should leave the matter entirely in their hands. He read yesterday, in the *Chronicle* and other Journals, a report of a speech delivered by his Majesty's Attorney-General on his election at Nottingham. "The Learned Gentleman, when alluding to his future conduct in Parliament, said, 'My sentiments as to the Vote by Ballot are well known to you all; but if the majority of my Constituents shall say they cannot exercise their privilege of election without it, my support shall be given to it. I shall use my utmost efforts against the Borough-mongers! And I affirm to you that the power which has called forth from a Nobleman that scandalous and wicked interrogatory—'Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?' ought to be abolished by the Law of the land. With respect to the other points—namely, the abolition of the Slave Trade, and the Corn Laws—I can say that the labours of the present Ministry will be directed to effect the former; and I hope that, although the Corn Laws must be abolished by degrees, the time will soon arrive when that, as well as every other trade, will be as free as nature and providence can make it.'—He had nothing to do with the last part of the speech, nor with any topics in it, except with that part which related to himself. To that he wished to draw their attention.—The part which he alluded to was this—"I shall use my utmost efforts against the Borough-mongers! And I affirm to you that the power which has called forth from a Nobleman that scandalous and wicked interrogatory—'Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?' ought to be abolished by the law of the land." There was no doubt in his mind that the person meant in that sentence, though no person was named, could be no other than himself. If he recollected rightly, he had once written that expression. He therefore thought that what he now addressed to their Lordships was perfectly in order. He had, therefore, written to the King's Attorney-General, and in that letter he stated what he had seen, and expressed his wish to know whether what was stated in that paper was true or false, and if the Attorney-General had been a party to it; and if so, he called on the Learned Person to give an explicit and distinct explanation what were the points he referred to, and that he should acknowledge or deny what was stated in the paragraph. He had received an answer from the King's Attorney-General, which was certainly not an explanation, for he must acknowledge that the Attorney-General had used all those legal sinuities, twists, and turns, which gentlemen of his profession knew how to use; but, in the end, it appeared to him that the letter was quite sufficient to identify the Attorney-General's speech with the report. He had therefore a right to presume that the speech was the speech of the Attorney-General. Presuming that, he would ask their Lordships whether

the course which the King's Attorney-General was pursuing was decent and proper? He asked them whether it was right for the King's Attorney-General to come into the chief town of the county in which he (the Duke) resided, and over which he had the honour to preside as his Majesty's Lord Lieutenant—he asked them whether it was right for the King's Attorney-General to come there and utter language calculated to draw him into contempt? Was it proper for him to do this among the freemen of Nottingham, and was it fit that he should do so in the present condition of the affairs of the country? Was it decent or proper for the King's Attorney-General to come into the county and use towards him language of an offensive, if not almost of a criminal nature? He must say, that he thought the use of such language was most improper on the part of that Law Officer, who might have to conduct the prosecutions against those persons who had been influenced by inflammatory speeches to commit acts of riot. He repeated, that he thought such expressions were in themselves most improper, and for the King's service most unfortunate. He felt assured that the Noble Lord at the head of the Government would express to the Attorney-General his sentiments of the occasion. He wished just to remark, that it appeared to him that a system of persecution had been adopted towards him. He could not make out why he was to be hunted, to be marked out and scandalised by the introduction of remarks like these whenever persons of his rank became the subject of observation. He was shocked to find that the King's Attorney-General could join in such conduct—he was surprised that such a person could adopt the slang of the misguided populace, and pander to the fevered feelings of the licentious. He should hope that the statement he now made would have its proper effect. He was not ashamed to confess his confusion in addressing their Lordships, for he was unused to arrange speeches. There might be a difficulty to make out rightly what he meant to state, but his object was to bring the King's Attorney-General to some account for what he had done.—(Hear, hear.)—For himself, he was ready to meet any charge that might be brought against him; he was conscious of the justice of his intentions, and he had no fear of the result. If an open enemy attacked him he would meet that enemy face to face—if an insidious enemy attacked him he would defend himself as well as he could. He would meet them in some way or other, for he would not be attacked—he would not be vilified in this manner. He gave this public notice that he would defend himself from these imputations and vindicate the rights of his class. [These were the words which his Grace was understood to use, but in this part, as throughout the rest of his speech, the low tone in which he spoke, and the evident embarrassment of manner, rendered it very difficult to catch the purport of his observations.] Before he sat down, he wished to state, that he would not yield to any man in his endeavours to do his utmost in the defence of the liberty of his country. He claimed the full benefit of independence for himself, and therefore he would allow it to others. Proceeding on that principle, he did not think he could be much in the wrong. He would do unto others as he wished to be done unto himself. That was his principle. He feared God, honoured the King, and loved his country. He thought he could not be very wrong in thus acting. He must say a few words with respect to the Noble Earl at the head of the Government. He believed that Noble Earl to be a man of high talent and character. He had no doubt that the Noble Earl would do rightly in his present situation, and would justify the King's choice. He felt towards that Noble Earl a great degree of confidence, and he believed that that Noble Earl had it in his power to benefit the nation at large, and, if he chose, to save the country from the dangers now impending. He really believed that that Noble Earl possessed qualities for his present situation more than any other man he knew. He wished to say, that he was anxious that Noble Lord should forbear for the present to agitate that question (Reform) at all. It could only be productive of agitation in a time of no ordinary excitement. If his voice could avail any thing in urging the Noble Earl to any particular line of conduct he should certainly urge him to abstain from discussing that question now. His wish was to see a strong Government; if he could see it he would give it his support to the utmost of his power; he cared not who were the men, he should look to their conduct. Some allusion had been made in the report he had quoted to the question of the ballot; he trusted that no Ministry would ever permit any thing so disgraceful to the character of the country. An Englishman fought openly—he spoke openly—he acted openly—he did not insidiously, and like an assassin, do that of which he was ashamed. He hoped that the election by ballot would be scouted by all men. If election by ballot was adopted, there would be no ties of feeling between them and the other House of Parliament. He had stated, to the best of his abilities, the matter which he wished to bring under their Lordships' notice; he threw himself on their consideration, and he trusted they would say whether he was right or wrong. He grounded his complaint on the publication of a most serious attack on his character. He had embarked his boat on a troubled ocean, and he left it in confidence to their protection. He hoped that the Attorney-General, who certainly could not justify what he had done, might not be permitted, as long as he held that high office, to take on himself to do that which was so inconsistent with the duties of his high office.

Earl GREY said that as the Noble Duke had appealed to him, he would be expected proba-

bly to address a few words to their Lordships upon the present occasion. But he felt some difficulty in doing this, not having collected very distinctly from the Noble Duke what was his object, and not understanding very plainly what their Lordships' House could do upon the subject. In the first place, he must thank the Noble Duke for the very flattering terms in which he had been pleased to speak of himself. The Noble Duke had been pleased to say that if he chose he could save the country. He thought nobody would doubt not only that he would choose to save the country if it depended upon him, but that in the midst of the difficulties in which the country was involved, his humble powers would be exerted to the utmost to mitigate or remove every existing evil. This was not the time for him to discuss the question of reform, either in its principles or its details. He would not now give his opinion on the vote by ballot, or any other of the topics connected with the subject. Perhaps he was opposed to the vote by ballot; but when the measure came distinctly before them in the form of a Bill sent up from the other House of Parliament, in which it would most properly originate, he should be called upon fully to explain his views upon every part of the question. The Noble Duke thought that the agitation of the subject of Reform at the present time would be mischievous. In this respect his opinion differed from that of the Noble Duke. He thought that great advantages would result from a speedy settlement of a question which the sense of the country did not permit to be postponed. The Noble Duke said his (the Noble Duke's) opinions upon the subject had long been known, and he was more and more convinced that a moderate and cautious Reform was in itself necessary, if they did not wish to have some wild, rash, and violent change forced upon them. Then with respect to the direct object of the Noble Duke's address, he did not see how that House could interfere, nor indeed had the Noble Duke brought the subject forward as a question of privilege. The Noble Duke had done him the honour to state to him in conversation the subject of his complaint. He then expressed, as he now repeated, his deep regret that such a circumstance should have occurred. If the Noble Duke had intimated to him his intention of making the subject a matter of discussion in that House, he might have been better prepared to reply to his observations. As it was, he could only say that the Learned Gentleman, his Majesty's Attorney-General, was a Gentleman who stood very high, not only in his estimation, but, he believed, in the estimation of all to whom he was known, for learning and talent, as well as for sound judgement and sound principles. He must remind the Noble Duke also, that the Learned Gentleman did not appear at Nottingham in the character of his Majesty's Attorney-General, but in that of a candidate at the election of a Member of Parliament; and if all the expressions that were employed by candidates at elections were to be canvassed in that House, he could not but think that it would be a great misapplication of their Lordships' time. He must say, however, as the subject had been brought into discussion, that he did not approve of the term *Boroughmongers*, not did he approve of any attempt to cast odium upon particular individuals. But he must also say, when the Duke accused his Hon. and Learned Friend of a disposition to stigmatise him, and to reduce a person of high distinction to contempt, that the expression imputed, he did not know how correctly, to the Noble Duke, was, to say the least, a very unfortunate expression. He felt bound to say, if the person whom he was proud to call his Hon. and Learned Friend had correctly quoted the expression of the Noble Duke that in this case, the Noble Duke must, he feared, make up his mind to meet with such things as that of which he now complained. The Noble Duke had stated to them that he had demanded and had received an explanation from his Majesty's Attorney-General, but of the nature of that explanation he had told them nothing, except that it abounded in legal sinuities. This was, however, of the less importance, as the House must feel that the subject was one which they could not entertain. He regretted the soreness felt by the Noble Duke, and he regretted the occasion of it. But it must be felt, that in the absence of this explanation, it would be improper, even if they could in any circumstances be called upon, which he did not admit, to proceed further with the discussion. There was no question before the House, and he hoped their Lordships would now proceed to the Order of the Day. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that he would read the letter of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, but that unfortunately he had it not in his possession. It was, however, precisely such as he had described. He was aware that the subject was one upon which he could not call for any formal expression of the opinion of the House. But he felt that he had been improperly and unjustly attacked, and he was determined to speak in that House in his own vindication.

The LORD CHANCELLOR concurred in all the observations which had fallen from his Noble Friend (Earl Grey). But in addition to those observations he must express his perfect conviction that the Noble Duke had been greatly misinformed with respect to what had passed on the occasion to which he referred. If he had known that the Noble Duke intended to make the speech of his Hon. and Learned Friend a subject of conversation in that House, he thought he could have been furnished with the means of making such a statement would have completely satisfied his Grace, have appeased his feelings,

and have entirely removed every trace of irritation from his mind. He could not now, however, refrain from stating a few facts, and beyond this he would not trouble their Lordships. He was aware with his Noble Friend that great latitude of expression was to be allowed to persons in the excitement of an election when addressing the multitude from the hustings, and he felt the force of the observation, that upon the occasion in question his Hon. and Learned Friend was first acting in the chamber of Attorney-General. But notwithstanding this he must own that he felt great pain when he read the report of the speech which had been ascribed to his Hon. and Learned Friend, and he was at the moment convinced that he was the last person in the world who was likely so far to forget what was due—he did not say to the Noble Duke, but what was due to himself—as to use any thing like the expressions which had been put into his mouth. He accordingly took the liberty of calling upon his Hon. and Learned Friend, who not only told him that the report was a gross perversion and a grievous exaggeration of what had fallen from him, but gave him, to the best of his knowledge and recollection, a statement of what he really had said, and then, although this was altogether unnecessary, referred him to a voucher for his accuracy, in the person of a friend of theirs who stood close by him at the time he was speaking—a gentleman of great respectability, and who was known to possess in an extraordinary degree the faculty of an accurate memory. Had he thought that he should be called upon to vindicate his Hon. and Learned Friend, it would have been due to the long friendship, and the close and intimate connexion which had subsisted between them, to provide himself with the means of stating precisely what he had said upon the occasion referred to by the Noble Duke. But he would now take upon himself to say that the only part of that statement which the Noble Duke had a right to complain of—for of course the Noble Duke did not expect to be exempt from that fair animadversion to which all public men were liable—was erroneously ascribed to his Learned Friend. There was nothing, he assured the Noble Duke, in the speech of the Attorney-General, which violated that respect which one gentleman owed to another, even when differing from him in opinion, or even it might be censuring some parts of his public conduct. The Noble Duke was not even particularly pointed out, unless by the phrase in his letter, "he had a right to do what he pleased with his own," a phrase which he must frankly tell the Noble Duke he did not approve any more than his Honourable and Learned Friend, but which the Noble Duke must recollect was not exclusively his, although he had unfortunately set the first example of employing it. But above all, he could assure the Noble Duke that the terms "scandalous and wicked," had not occurred, nor only that, but that no synonyme to these offensive expressions had been employed. What his Hon. and Learned Friend had said amounted to no more than a broad and clear expression of his disapprobation of a sentiment which had been ascribed to the Noble Duke. He had no doubt, if the Noble Duke had heard the accurate report of the speech as he had heard it, that he would admit it contained nothing at which he ought to feel aggrieved. He thought it his duty to say this much, although he did not admit that expressions which fell from candidates in the bustle of the hustings ought to be very closely scanned. With respect to the subjects of reform and colonial policy, to which allusion has been made in the speech of his Hon. and Learned Friend, the Government could not be supposed to be committed by anything that he had said, for upon none of these subjects had the Government found time to deliberate, much less to conclude in favour of any definite plan of proceeding, at the time when that speech was delivered.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE would have apprised the Noble and Learned Lord of his intention to introduce the subject, but it was only that morning he had determined to do so. The conversation then dropped.

The Order of the Day having been read for receiving the Report of the Regency Bill,

LORD LYNCHBURST said it had been suggested to him that the Bill as it then stood did not provide for the possible contingencies of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, or of the Heiress Presumptive. To obviate this objection, he now begged leave to propose two additional clauses; the one enacting that, in the event of the death of his Majesty before the Princess Victoria attained the age of eighteen, her Royal Highness should not until she became of age, marry without the consent of Parliament; and the other enacting, in case her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent should marry a foreigner without the consent of his Majesty, that then this act should be void and of no effect.

The clauses were agreed to without opposition, and the Report was received. The Bill was then ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

We have received a Pamphlet, published at Brunswick, giving a plain unvarnished account of the insurrection in that town on the 6th and 7th of September, its causes and immediate consequences. The perusal of it might be attended with profit at this time, and in this country, by those more especially who do not appreciate the proceedings in Ireland or in Kent, and who think that in the notices to quit served at Newark, and Stamford, and the Borough of Lord Huntingwood—these beautiful readings of the English Constitution—Englishmen have additional motives of attachment

to things as they are. The Duke of Brunswick we are told, before his removal to Paris

"pushed his system of extortion to a more and more ruinous extreme. The burdens of the People were not diminished—even expired taxes were continually augmented, notwithstanding the continual remonstrances of the States, and all terminated in the plan on which he was evidently acting, to collect together all the resources of the States, in the Princely Treasury, there to be heaped up, or employed in the purchase of Stocks at the disposition of the Prince. Numerous places in all the branches of the Administration remained vacant, even in the Department of Justice. No functionary could hope for any improvement in his situation, and the great object in appointing to a place was not the fitness for it, but how little should be given in the way of allowance. The richer and more respectable families left the capital of a country which seemed doomed to calamity, thousands were deprived of the means of subsistence, the rents of houses fell one-third, the value one-half, so that the possessors of houses were severe sufferers. The expenditure for public objects, buildings, the management of forests, the making and repair of roads, was constantly diminished. The only object of the Duke seemed to be, to scrape together money as rapidly as possible; if it had been wished to destroy the sources of production completely, more ruinous means could not have been devised. Public estates were sold in violation of the Constitution at ruinous prices, all means of obtaining money were resorted to. The sum granted every year for the public buildings and management of forests were, from the year 1830, struck out of the accounts; thousands of the poorer inhabitants of the country—in the districts, for instance, of the Hartz and the Wester—were deprived of their sole means of subsistence. The whole of the treasures which had been collecting for years, and amounted to an enormous sum, had found their way to Paris, and new treasures were collected to go the same way."

The Duke had promised himself, no doubt, great pleasure in his character of Absentee Prince and Landlord, with the expending the treasures he had rung by those means from the people who had the misfortune to be his subjects. But he who reckons without his host, must reckon twice. The Revolution of Paris disturbed him in the midst of his pleasures, and he was obliged to return to his subjects. "The very moment of his return, he seemed to dread a repetition of the scenes he had witnessed at Paris. On his first visit to the theatre, he avoided the usual road, and proceeded by a circuitous one. He appeared armed with pistols; and when, on the day after his return, he was taking an airing in his carriage, a wheel happening to be loose, some of the bye-standers, perceiving it, called out 'Halt! halt!' The Duke, considering this call the breaking out of an insurrection, rushed out of the carriage, and took shelter in a neighbouring house."

We have not space at present to notice the various acts of misconduct which at last deprived the people of Brunswick of all patience. We shall here merely notice the instructive scene which preceded the termination of the reign of this scourge of this people:—"Already, in the forenoon of the 7th, the Duke had given notice to the occupiers of the houses opposite the Palace to remove their effects from the front rooms, as it was his intention to receive all insurrectionary visitors with grape-shot; and that he would indemnify any damage the buildings might sustain, but make no compensation for their property destroyed. The announcement created terror among the occupiers of the houses, and the whole town was full of the intended measures. The Duke had, in presence of several Officers of his Household, and Members of his Ministry, communicated to General Von Herzberg his intention of having recourse to military force, if new attempts on the part of the people should be made. This noble individual warned him against the dreadful consequences which might result from severity pushed too far, or commenced in too much haste. He represented in manly language the grievances of the necessitous people, and how easy it would be, by granting their requests, to allay the storm, and how dangerous might be the consequences if a battle commenced. 'To defend the Palace, with its wide approaches, against the advancing mass,' he said, 'may be practicable with a military force amounting to 1,500 men, however great the number of victims may be; but how will it be possible to protect at the same time the public buildings, the arsenal with its stores, museum with its invaluable treasures, not to be replaced, the mint, the theatre, the prisons, the magazines, the powder-stores before the gate, the public chests, the archives of the public bodies? Will not the people throw themselves with double fury on these points, and when the half of the town is destroyed, what shall we gain by having defended the Palace against the first onset? Let not your Serene Highness fail to profit by the events which have taken place in other lands; it is easy to govern a people by mildness—and even yet it is not too late—but difficult to maintain a struggle against a country in insurrection, in which all are animated with one sentiment!' The Duke asked if the military would fight for him with courage? 'The officers,' answered the General, 'know their duty of obedience, and will fulfil it; but your Serene Highness must know how little you can count on their attachment to your person. They also have been neglected by your Serene Highness; a great part of them have had to struggle for years with all manner of privations, nay, even with abso-

lute want. And as to the soldier, son, brother, relations, of those against whom he is to fight, impressed with the justice of the cause of the people in every public place, the participation of their sentiments, and filled with the ideas which he had lately found universally prevalent at home,—he will obey the commands of his superiors; but how long can we count on his constancy should the struggle become serious? I myself share the sentiments of the officers: like them I dread no external enemy; but here we should be opposed to a people of which we are a part, and a people always good and dutiful to their native Rulers.' 'Are not these worthy men? your Highness's excellent father used to say to me, when the Burgers gave him, on his celebrated passage, a thousand tokens of their attachment, and many of them combated by his side before the gates of the town against the enemy, whose yoke then pressed heavily on them. They are the same still, if your Serene Highness would only behave with more kindness towards them. Never, but with a bleeding heart, could I attack them—never should I do so of my own accord, and only should I act against them with your Serene Highness at my side, to give me the immediate command which then I must obey.' 'Well, then (answered the Duke), it may be that I have been too illiberal towards the officers, but I can make up for my neglect.—I will distribute money among them, the public money is at my disposal; but they must first fight for me against the insurgents, and show that they are worthy of reward.' The General refused to be the carrier of such a message, and the interview terminated."

Here we close our extracts for the present. The narrative affords an instructive lesson to those who possess power, and those who suffer from its abuse. Let no man flatter himself with the idea that the patience of any people under suffering is inexhaustible. No; the world was not made merely for the indulgence of every caprice of a few; the millions who are the victims of their vicious indulgence are men as well as themselves, with the feelings of men; and when humanity has been lost sight of with regard to them, they not unfrequently read a severe lesson to their oppressors.—*Chronicle* October, 30.

TRIAL MR. ST. JOHN LONG.

On Saturday, the Old Bailey was crowded at a very early hour; a number of ladies of rank and fashion were among the auditors desirous to hear a case which has excited so great an interest in the public mind. The prisoner at the bar is a tall genteel-looking young man, of dark complexion, apparently about three-and-thirty, dressed in black, and very slender. He heard the indictment read against him with great composure.—The indictment contained six counts, each terminating in charging felonious killing of Miss Catharine Cashin. The first count charges that he, with a certain inflammatory liquid, did feloniously rub, and cause to be rubbed, wash and sponge, the back of Miss Cashin, and that by such rubbing he caused a mortal inflammation and wound upon her back of the length of eight inches, of the width of four inches, and of the depth of two inches, of which wound she languished from the 3d of August till the 17th, when she died.—The prisoner pleaded not guilty.—Mr. Charles Phillips and Mr. Alley appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Adolphus and Mr. Gurney for the defence.—Sir J. A. Park presided, assisted by Baron Garrow.

Mr. C. Phillips opened the case, and Mr. Alley stated the particulars of the indictment against the prisoner, and the circumstances under which Miss Catharine Cashin came under the prisoner's hands, the details of which are sufficiently fresh in the minds of the public to render it superfluous to follow the Learned Counsel through his address to the Jury. In the course of his speech he took occasion to repeat nearly the last words the unfortunate young lady uttered. They were addressed to the prisoner. "Mr. Long, you shall not see me again, you have made my back in a most horrible state, and you know that I was in perfect health before I came under your hands." Mr. Alley concluded his statement by quoting several points of law relative to the crime of manslaughter. During this address the prisoner, who had been accommodated with a writing desk by his side at the bar, frequently took notes.

The first witness called was Mary Ann Roddis, who deposed that she was the wife of Mr. George Roddis, of 32, Mornington place. The Misses Cashin came to lodge at her house on the 26th June; Miss Catharine Cashin was at the time in perfect health; she continued in perfect health till within four or five days of the time when we went together to Mr. Long's on the 13th August; Miss Cashin introduced her to him; Mrs. Cashin requested witness to see Mr. Long and to express to him her fears with respect to the wounds on her daughter's back; Mr. Long said Miss Cashin must go and inhale, he would then look at her back. When she went into the room there appeared to be two machines like cabinet pianos; each lady had a pipe about a yard and a half long, and put it to an orifice in the machine, opposite to which she placed the chair, and applying the pipe, inhaled, there were eight or ten ladies. On the 14th August, the witness wrote to Mr. Long, on the same evening Long came to her house; he saw her in her presence; he examined the wound in her back; he said it was in a fulstate, and that he would give 100 if he could produce a similar wound upon persons of some of his patients; with

ed his attention to a portion of the wound which had a dark inflamed appearance. He said it was the consequence of inhaling; and unless those appearances were produced, no beneficial result could follow. [The witness here folded a sheet of paper to show the size of the wound, which was about six inches square.] She told him that she applied a poultice, and that she had given her saline draughts. He said that she had done very wisely. She asked the prisoner what was to be done to allay the irritation of the stomach. He said he had heard of no irritation in the stomach. She told him in her note that she had used the words "unceasing sickness," this he denied. On reference to the note he found that witness was correct. He said that the sickness was of no consequence, but on the contrary, a benefit. On being asked to quiet the stomach, he said it was all the consequence of inhaling, which, with the wounds, was a proof that his system was taking due effect. Witness begged him to give a composing draught. He said that a tumbler of mulled wine was a better composing draught than all the doctors could give, for that he hated the very name of physic.—Witness objected, but he insisted on its being given; she gave the patient a wine glass full, which was immediately rejected by the stomach. Mr. Long told her to expose the wound to the air. She said that to expose a wound like that to the air would produce madness; he then said that, reconsidering, there could be no better application than a poultice, which she had made; he requested her to continue it, and that he would rely on her judgment for an account of the wound on the following morning. Miss Cashin got worse. On the following morning, the 15th, about noon, Mr. Long went into Miss Cashin's bed-room; her mother was present; he very hastily took off his coat and threw it on the bed, and requested that some soft dry linen might be brought. She told him she was worse. He very uncourtously stripped off her night dress; she begged he would step aside until the poultice was removed. Miss Cashin said, "Indeed, Mr. Long, you shall not touch my back again, it is horrible, the state to which you have brought me; you very well know that when I became your patient I was in perfect health, but now you are killing me." He replied, whatever inconvenience you are now suffering, it will be of short duration, for in two or three days you will be in better health than you ever were in your life, and spoke confidently that the result of his system would be to prolong her life; he said, that within two months she would have been seized with consumption, and in alluding to the state of the stomach and bowels he said that was the effect he wished to produce, and that in fact no person could be doing better than Miss C. was. The witness pressed his attention again to the sickness, and pointed out to him again the same spot that she had shown him before; the spot was much darker, and the wound had materially increased. He said he had a remedy with him which would stay the sickness, but he would not then apply it, because it would be of ultimate benefit to her, and he died the sickness. Mrs. C. said, "Good God, Mr. Long, why don't you now apply it." Because he did not wish the sickness to be stopt. He said that he had a lady who had sickness for six weeks, and that she was better for it. He then ordered rhubarb and magnesia, and took his leave, saying, that if the sickness was not over by twelve o'clock at night he would call and stop it; he said he would call on them on Sunday as he returned from Richmond; he called between eleven and twelve, and administered some medicine. Miss Cashin on that morning presented a very distressing appearance, tumbling and tossing about in the bed. On Sunday, towards night, she gradually became worse. The witness told Mr. Long that the nervous system was in such a state that some medicine might be given with some effect. He said her fears were groundless, and that she would be perfectly well in two or three days. Her distress after this was extreme; we were constantly removing her pillows during the night. Mr. Long called twice on the Monday, and saw her; he said at nine o'clock she was doing uncommonly well. Miss Cashin, until six in the evening, grew gradually worse. Mr. Brodie saw her about six in the evening, and ordered a saline draught and a poultice; Mr. Long called on the same evening after Mr. Brodie had seen the patient; she passed a very bad night; on Monday, at half-past seven o'clock, the patient took a saline draught by Mr. Brodie's order, and shortly after that a cup of coffee, and some dried toast; Mr. Long said that his patients might take what they pleased; shortly a bell rang violently; witness immediately ran up stairs, and found her dying; she tried to get a spoonful of brandy into her mouth, but her jaws were fixed, and she was dead; she died at about 10 o'clock; she had seen Mr. Long on the former evening.

(Mr. Justice Park here ordered the prisoner a chair.)

Mr. Sweetman, a relative of the deceased, Dr. A. Thomson, Mr. King, Dr. J. Johnson, Dr. J. Hogg, the celebrated surgeon, Mr. Brodie, and other witnesses for the prosecution, were examined, who corroborated the account given of the prisoner's want of skill. Sweetman admitted that a brother of the deceased had died of a consumption at Lyons. Mr. Brodie's evidence, which alone possesses interest, was as follows:—On examining the body I found that mortification had taken place very rapidly during the last night; it had considerably extended since I saw the wound in the back on the Monday. It is not an uncommon thing to make use of a blister

as a counter irritation, which may have different effects on different people. I do not think it right to have applied such a stimulating liniment to a person in health so as to have produced such a sore as Miss Cashin had; and I doubt much whether any of the common stimulating liniments now in use would have produced such constitutional and local effects; and had not the liniment been made use of there would not have been that sickness of stomach or the mortification.

Mr. Baron Garrow—I wish to ask you one question, Mr. Brodie, at the request of of my brother Judge, whether you think that the liniment applied to Miss Cashin would have produced the same effect upon another person in good health?

Mr. Brodie—I think it would, my Lord, as I have had another person under my care similarly afflicted. It is not uncommon to apply moderate stimulants to the chest where consumption is suspected. When I first saw the young lady there was a black spot upon her back as large as the palm of my hand, which was mortification. Wine moderately administered if the stomach would bear it, is not a bad thing, but it must be in very small quantity. The appearances that I saw on Miss C.'s back were quite sufficient to have produced death. I was not present at the opening of the body, but saw a piece of the dead skin from off the back.

Mr. Gurney, for the defence, now stated that there was no case to go to the Jury; there was no evidence to show that the deceased had been in any respect differently treated from the other patients in attendance upon Mr. Long. He had applied to her the same remedy which he had applied in other cases, and which had been applied with the most complete success.

Mr. Sergeant Andrews followed Mr. Gurney on the same side, pressing upon the attention of the Court the view that Lord Hale and Mr. Justice Blackstone took of cases of medical practice, observing, that, however liable formerly to actions, if not regularly licensed, medical practitioners could not be found guilty of manslaughter. The question which he conceived presented itself to the Court was, whether or not Mr. Long had assiduously used those remedies which his means and education enabled him. If he acted bona fide, however mistaken, he could not be held as having committed a criminal act.

Mr. Adolphus followed on the same side.

Mr. Justice PARK said that he had consulted with his Learned Brother, and found that their views of the case did not coincide upon the whole, therefore he should not feel himself justified in stopping the case.

Mr. Barron Garrow said, it was his opinion that if, upon the facts of the case, it did turn out that the verdict of the Jury was unfavourable to the prisoner, the question of law ought to be submitted to the solemn adjudication of all the Judges. When he considered the several authorities affecting the present question, he must say that there was not the slightest distinction between the conduct of the most eminent physician or surgeon, or the poorest, humblest, and least educated man in the community. No matter whether prejudice, ignorance, or poverty, brought his patients to Mr. Long, he must stand in a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction exactly in the same situation as would the President of the College of Physicians, or the President of the College of Surgeons; the humblest and the highest ought to occupy precisely the same situation; the only question was, whether the prisoner at the bar had used sufficient care and diligence in the application of a remedy which he apparently believed to be efficacious. Were he drunk, or did he do that which, on the face of it, could not fail to be mischievous, the law would hold him to have acted criminally. It was in the highest degree important that the law should be settled, if any doubt existed on the subject, and so it would be if, upon a consideration of the facts, the Jury thought the conduct of Mr. Long culpable.

Mr. Justice PARK then asked the prisoner if he had any thing to address to the Jury. A written defence was put in, which the officer of the Court read to the Jury. It set forth that the mother of the deceased brought her to him—that a younger sister of Miss Cashin had been labouring under pulmonary consumption—that he administered to the deceased the same remedy that had been found efficacious in other cases—that he had many witnesses in Court to prove that he had treated a variety of cases with the most complete success, which had been considered hopeless, and that the unfortunate failure which occasioned the death of Miss Cashin was of a nature by no means unfrequent in the course of medical practice. He complained of the effect produced against him by statements made through the medium of the public press, and prayed the Jury to discharge from their minds any feelings which such publications might have created. Witnesses for the defence were then called. The Marchioness of Ormonde—Three of my daughters were under Mr. Long's care; the one five months, and the other four. I was perfectly satisfied with his care and attention. Lord Inglestrie I was under Mr. Long's care for five months, and was perfectly satisfied with his skill, attention, and humanity.—The Marquis of Sligo, four months under Mr. Long's care, deposed that he never saw nor heard of a medical practitioner more kind-hearted, attentive, or humane.—Mrs. Webb, Miss Gregory, Mrs. Swinland, Col. Campbell, Mr. Porter (formerly Surgeon-General of Jamaica), General Sharpe, Mr. Prendergast, Mr. Abington, Mr. Ashworth, and

Mrs. Macdougall, gave similar testimony; as did Mr. Pemberton, who produced his child, one of Mr. Long's patients. There were also examined to the same effect, and with like results, Mr. Braithwaite, Miss Grindlay, Miss Roxburgh, Mr. Syngs, Mr. Southerby, Mr. Roxburgh, Mrs. Prendergast, Mr. Francis Roxburgh, Mr. George Manley, and others, to the number of nine-and-twenty.

Mr. Justice PARK then proceeded to sum up. He requested the Jury to discharge from their minds any thing they might have heard out of doors on the subject of the accusation under which the gentleman at the bar then stood; above all, they were bound to remember that they had nothing whatever to do with the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, or of the Grand Jury, or the remarks of the Press. He held, and he believed there could be no second opinion amongst lawyers on the subject, that nothing but the grossest ignorance, or the most criminal inattention, could render any man, licensed or unlicensed, amenable for his medical practice to a court of criminal jurisdiction. The Jury then retired to consider their verdict. The Judges also quitted the Court.

A little after seven o'clock Mr. Justice PARK again entered the Court, and ordered the Jury to be called, apparently with an intention, if they had not agreed on their verdict, to apprise them of his wish to retire for the night, and that they must therefore be locked up until Monday morning. The Jury did not immediately obey the summons, but in about five minutes they returned into the box, and were asked if they had yet agreed on their verdict?—The Foreman instantly answered yes, and that they found the prisoner *Guilty*. The expression of this opinion, so different from what was anticipated by the audience in Court, from the summing up of the Learned Judge, excited very great surprise, and several persons gave utterance very audibly to their feelings of satisfaction.—Mr. Justice PARK promptly reminded them of the necessity of conducting themselves with decorum in a Court of Justice, and his determination to punish those who repeated the offence.—His Lordship, who seemed to be very little prepared for such a verdict, then consulted for a few minutes, in great apparent earnestness, with the Recorder, and immediately afterwards begged the Sheriff to request the attendance of his brother Garrow.

Mr. Baron Garrow, the Sheriffs, and a number of Aldermen and Magistrates, then entered the Court, and a consultation between the two Learned Judges and the Recorder was then renewed for several minutes. At its conclusion Mr. Justice PARK observed, that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, he and his Learned Brother had agreed to defer passing judgement on the prisoner until Monday morning.

Mr. Sergeant ANDREWS requested, in that case, that the prisoner might be permitted to depart, on finding sureties for his re-appearance on Monday morning.

Mr. Justice PARK said he could make no distinction between the case of the prisoner and that of any other person convicted of felony; justice must be dealt out to the same extent to the rich man as to the poor. He begged, however, that he might not, in saying this, be supposed to cast any aspersion on the character of the prisoner, as he had no doubt, if the forms of justice had allowed his taking bail for the prisoner, that he would have appeared accordingly. It was probable that the Court might pronounce a sentence of imprisonment, and consequently it would make little difference whether the judgement was pronounced then or on Monday.

The prisoner then bowed to the Court, and was conducted to Newgate. This morning the prisoner was brought up to receive the sentence of the Court. The Bench was very fully attended by persons who had given their evidence in favour of the prisoner, among whom we noticed the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, Marquis of Sligo, the Master of the Rolls, Sir J. Leach, Lady Leach, Marquis of Aylesbury, and a number of others of great respectability. The Recorder informed the prisoner that the sentence of the Court was, that he should pay £250, and remain in Newgate till the same was paid. The prisoner retired amidst the congratulations of his friends, and left the court-yard of the Old Bailey, seated in the curricule of the Marquis of Sligo. Several persons hissed him as he passed, and a great degree of feeling was evidently shown that the punishment should have been so lenient.—*Globe*, Nov. 1.

LITERATURE.

Travels in Greece and Albania; by the Rev. T. S. Hughes, B. D. 2 vols. London, 1830

The first edition of this work received a favourable welcome from the public, who felt the want of such an account of countries interesting in themselves, and by a thousand associations. Since the appearance of that edition, a profusion of works have poured from the press remotely or immediately connected with this subject; there is none, however, in which such ample details are more luminously given. The immense changes that have taken place in the political relations of those countries, and the alterations that have emanated from the enlightened Mahmoud—penetrating even into the depths of Turkish character, have rendered a new edition necessary, and the important matters added to the former, give a character of novelty and additional consequence to this already admirable work. The life and character of the Pasha Ali, of Ioannina, is amongst these novelties. The author, and R. T. Barker, Esq. to whom the work is dedi-

cated, began their travels in 1812: they sailed from Palermo; the description given here of that most beautiful city, though sketchy, is exceedingly accurate, and given in language as is the whole work, such as to mark at once a highly cultivated mind: perhaps there is more of this than of a no less important quality in a traveller, acute conception of character. The imbecile court and the dissolute society of Sicily, notwithstanding the regeneration attempted by great Britain, prevent the march of improvement amongst the people, who are unfitted for the free institution offered them through the influence of England. Ebullitions of passion precluding debate in the Assembly—justice perverted—girls forced to convents, and every species of oppression justified: such is the state of society in Palermo. The classical remains of Sicily afford abundant opportunities for the display of that reading which appears our author's forte: the grove of Etna, the rocks of the Cyclops, and the ever recurring Etna, are spots sacred to the muses: but we must hasten into Greece. The discoveries at Ithaca are given in detail. The Vale of Arcady, and the characters of its inhabitants, the manners of the Maronites, Argos, Mycene, Corinth, pass in rapid review before us. Athens has employed the pens and pencils of authors and artists innumerable. The account here given is the shortest and not the least graphic in our language. We make no extract from the first volume, whose subjects are Italy and Greece, because our space is too limited to do justice to the subject, and because the Albanian and Turkish features of the work are most eagerly inquired after by the general reader. Greece and Italy, however, are the home of the heart with Mr. Hughes; and those who can take pleasure in ruined temples, broken columns, defaced alters, sculptured vases, and the rejected of Elgin, will do well to study this part of Mr. Hughes's work. His taste is refined; he has the eye of an artist; and, as we have before observed the advantages of an erudite and elegant education. His English style is very pure, and there is no parading of the laborious research and deep reading which we are sensible his labours must have included. He does not feel that morbid affectation which shudders at a classical quotation—an affectation which is daily gaining ground; nor is he of the class of ignorant learned men who cannot speak but on the authority of Horace or Quintilian. The language and manners of modern Greece do not occupy a sufficient portion of the work. This, with some readers would be an omission of a heinous nature. It is not, however to be referred that these important features are neglected. We must not dwell at undue length on a work which has already reached its place in public estimation. Our extracts will show that character of the author's style and manner most acceptable to the general reader; the student will examine and draw his own conclusions. We may observe that our selections are chiefly made from the new matter, of which the work contains a very large portion.

Reflecting on the state of female society in Greece, the author says—

"To judge from the countenances of the Grecian females, they exhibit a vivacity and brilliancy of expression that denote a high degree of sentiment and genius; they appear also naturally to possess affectionate and kind dispositions, without any tendency to that spirit of profligacy which characterises the sex in many countries of the East; but what can be expected from the system that is pursued? As soon as a girl enters her teens, she is as studiously shut up from public sight as a Catholic nun; in the interior of the Gynceaios she is confined, but taught nothing beyond the art of embroidery, or a few other such frivolous accomplishments; and, if her nurse or mother should be able to read, is instructed in the science of relics, the history of miracle-mongers, and other absurdities which superstition has engrafted upon religion. In due time she is affianced by her family, as a matter of convenience or sordid interest, and may be reckoned lucky if she find a purity of age in her partner for life. Rarely indeed is the hymeneal torch lighted here at the altar of love; all preliminaries are carried on by the intervention of a third party: no opportunity is given to a young couple of acquiring that knowledge of each other's character which is so essential to conjugal happiness; there is nothing to excite those tender anxieties and delicate attentions which interest and refine the soul; the wishes of the parties most concerned are not thought of; the suitor expects nothing from his bride but the silent acquiescence in the will of others; and the girl herself, anxious for liberty, gives her consent without consulting or even knowing the inclinations of her heart. Very curious surprises sometimes take place, when the bridegroom goes to fetch his affianced spouse. The beautiful infant turns out a picture of deformity; or the plain child is transformed into an angelic woman."

We have the following description of an Albanian review, as illustrative of a late occurrence.

"Next morning we went to see a grand review of Albanian troops, which for the last month had been drawn together from all parts into the capital, to the terrible annoyance of the poor inhabitants, upon whom they were quartered. It was suspected that the Vizir had some important design in view, upon which conjecture was very busy. The review, if such it can be called, took place in the paddock adjoining the kiosk. The soldiers stood conversing in groups, all except one regiment, which contained many Franks, and was about half disciplined; to this band of heterogeneous music was attached. Mr. Pouqueville once asked Ali

how he procured these musicians; his answer was "I stole them; that is, he induced them, by promises and bribery, to desert from various regiments in the Ionian islands. No military evolutions took place; but the names of the men were called over, and those who wanted money for accoutrements, or had arrears of pay due to them, or any grievances to complain of, were allowed to make their complaints to the vizir, who sat in a small room with large heaps of money near him, and his secretary by his side. He once endeavoured to discipline more of his troops according to the system of European tactics; but was too prudent to persevere, when he saw how adverse it was to the prejudices of his Albanian palikars, and how it interfered with their customary and almost natural system of warfare. The troops which struck us most in this assemblage were the Miriditi or Mirdites, the bravest of all the tribes settled in Albania, and who wear the red shawl, and the vest à la Tancrède."

A valuable account of these modern antiques follows, for which we must refer the reader to the work.

Ali's quarrel with the Porte is thus related. "Soon after the evacuation of Parga, Ali went to view his newly acquired territory; with the beauty, fertility, and happy situation of which he was so much struck, as to confess he was not surprised at the resistance of its inhabitants. But it was not the occupation of Parga that could satisfy his ambitious mind, though its possession made him master of Continental Greece, from the Attic boundary of Parnes to the rugged mountains of Myrcum. He turned his eyes still farther northward, and commenced intrigues to gain a footing in the Paschalic of Scodra, where he kept a party in pay that favoured his ambitious views; but he was suddenly disconcerted by the unusually prompt policy of the Porte, which now began to think seriously of chastising this arch rebel. Indeed Sultan Mahmoud had early shown a character marked with greater decision than that of his predecessors for many generations; and one of his favourite projects was the overthrow of every great vassal of the empire, who, by taking advantage of the times, had enlarged or consolidated a power too independent of the supreme government: so energetic had been his measures already taken, that of all these powerful and refractory satraps, two only remained, Muhammad Ali, Pasha of Egypt, and Ali A-lan, Pasha of Ioannina. Whilst war raged amongst the states of Europe, and the Porte was liable to be engaged with one or other of the combatants, the consolidation of Ali's Albanian dominions served as a very useful barrier to Turkey on the side of the Adriatic, but when a general pacification took place, the Ottoman government thought the time was come for clearing itself from the charge of imbecility or blindness, and for squeezing out of Ali's grasp those treasures which he cherished like his life-blood."

The first decisive act of the Porte was to appoint a new Rumelie Vassilée who was stationed at Monastir, to overawe and check the vizir. Moreover, at the seat of government were two of his most bitter and implacable enemies, the celebrated Haleb Effendi, Sultan Mahmoud's chief favourite, who ceased to be Ali's advocate when his increasing avarice began to draw tight his purse-strings, and the equal celebrated Ismael Pashou Bey, the greatest part of whose life had been a series of persecutions contrived by the vizir."

Pashou's life had often been attempted by the creatures of Ali, particularly on one occasion. "In the month of February 1820, two Albanian horsemen rode briskly up to the residence of the capid-bashi and pretended business of the utmost importance, when Pashou looked out of his window to speak to them, they fired their pistols at his head, but only slightly wounded him; after which they put spurs to their horses, and scampered off at full gallop. A well-mounted party, however, was soon in pursuit of them, and at a village about sixty miles distant, one of the assassins was taken and brought back to Constantinople. At first he refused to say a word respecting this outrageous attempt, but when put to the torture, confessed that he and his companion had been hired by Ali Pasha Ioannina to commit the murder."

This last act of audacity roused all the indignation of Sultan Mahmoud, which was kept alive not more by the representations of his favourite Haleb Effendi, than by the long cherished desire of securing from the imperial coffers that enormous wealth which Ali was known to have accumulated. A secret divan was now held at Constantinople, in which the destruction of the old Lion of Albania was resolved upon: the impetuosity, however, of Mahmoud was restrained by his more prudent counsellors, and cautious measures were at first adopted. Ali himself was declared *fermantli*, i. e., he was placed under ban of the empire, unless he should repair within forty days to justify himself to the Sublime Porte, his rapacious sons, Vely Pasha was removed from the Paschalic of Larissa, and sent to the comparatively unimportant post of Lepanto; new governors were appointed to various military stations on the Albanian borders, which had hitherto been filled by the vizir's own creatures; and his agents at Constantinople being all arrested, his property in their hands was confiscated to the state. Little however did the divan suppose that by this attack upon a rebellious vassal, it was lighting the train to an explosion which would soon shake the very empire to its foundation, for it is certain that Ali's rebellion, more than any other known event, determined the period of the Greek insurrection.

MISCELLANEA.

We are to announce that a dreadful inundation has taken place at Manchester. The following is from our Correspondent, dated Wednesday:—"Many thousand acres of land have been laid under water, and property to an enormous amount has been destroyed. On Monday evening the rain fell in torrents, and during yesterday (Thursday) night there was storm, such as has not been experienced in this part of the kingdom for upwards of 50 years. In the afternoon of yesterday the river Irwell rose upwards of 40 feet beyond its usual level. Many hundreds of acres of land in the vicinity of Broughton were laid under water, and in one field no less than eleven cows were drowned. Towards four o'clock the river Irwell presented an awful scene. The wrecks of houses, cottages, bleaching-works, etc., were seen floating down the tide. Upwards of 100 large casks, of about 40 gallons each, passed through the arches of the various bridges in this town, announcing the destruction of the large printworks and dye-houses of Messrs. Ramsbottom, near Bury. Towards Warrington, the effects of the storm were terrible. The coaches from that town were detained for several hours, the road being inundated. It is impossible to form a correct estimate of the loss sustained through the appalling flood, but it must certainly exceed £100,000."—(Sun.)

On Monday night late, great alarm and consternation prevailed in the neighbourhood of Strathfieldsaye, the mansion of the Duke of Wellington, in consequence of a great blaze being observed in the body of the church. Many persons ran for aid and assistance. It was discovered that a large fire had been lighted in the stove in the Duke of Wellington's pew, by some individuals unknown, and how they effected an entrance into the body of the church, remains a mystery, as all the doors and windows were found fastened as they had been left. The park gates, which were formerly allowed to remain open to the public, have been kept locked since the late commotion in London, and it is said that a number of men are kept continually within doors to resist any attack that might be made upon the premises.—(Berks Herald.)

We regret to announce the total destruction by fire of the splendid flour mills at Ballyellen, county Carlow, the property of M. Murphy, Esq. on Friday night, the premises were insured.—*Dublin E. Post*, November 15.

The trial of Mrs. Collins, for shop-lifting, took place last week, at the Old Bailey. It will be recollected, that the prisoner was taken into custody at the shop of Mr. Ward, a linen draper, in Piccadilly, for concealing a pace of lace, of trifling value, in her bosom. She was given into the custody of a policeman, who was called in from the street, and on searching her £520 in Bank of England notes was found, and a parcel of India bonds, to the value of between £1000 and £2000. She is about 50 years of age, and a lady of great respectability, in point of connections and wealth. She is a native and resident of Dublin, but, at the time in question, was on a visit to some friends in Portland-place. M. and Mrs. Ward, who were the principal witnesses, were bound over in recognizances to prosecute; but on the day of trial, when their names were called, they were not forthcoming, and the counsel who were retained for the prisoner claimed her acquittal. The Common Serjeant, however, who was on the Bench, desired the policeman, who took the prisoner into custody to stand forward. In answer to the questions of the Learned Judge, he stated, that when he was called into Mr. Ward's shop, Mr. Ward stated that the piece of lace had been found in the prisoner's bosom. The prisoner cried bitterly, and offered him (the policeman) £20 to suffer her to escape; she at the same time said, "I cannot think how I came to do it." Mr. Adolphus, Mr. C. Phillips, and Mr. Clarkson, addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner, contending that in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Ward, the evidence was not in a complete state to go to the jury. The Common Serjeant, said he considered there was sufficient evidence. The policeman proved the theft, identification of the stolen property by the owner, and the prisoner that she had stolen it. The jury, after consulting together an hour and a half, found the prisoner guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment in the House of correction. We understood that the prisoner's friends deposited in the hands of her attorney £500, to meet the prosecution, and to pay the amount of the recognizances in which the witnesses were bound. The policeman was highly praised.—(Atlas.)

On Saturday night last, as the Exeter coach to London was proceeding through Andover, it was stopped by several peace-officers, who had overtaken it in a post-chaise and four from Salisbury. On the coach door being thrown open the officers required a young gentleman, they were in pursuit of, to alight, upon which a scream burst forth from a fat woman who sat by his side, and who, clasping him round the neck, exclaimed, "Dear Billy, I'll not part from you; wherever you go, I go too." The officers then handed both of them out of the coach, and placed them in the post-chaise, which drove back again to Salisbury. It was ascertained that the young man was the son of a gentleman at Salisbury, and had taken it into his head to elope with one of his father's maid-servants. He is 25 years of age, and the female is about the same age, and, in addition to her corpulence, squints prodigiously.—(Atlas.)

A letter to Lord Melbourne, as First Lord of the Admiralty, has been just published, which the anonymous writer states was in the hands of the printer when the late Ministers resigned, on the inequality and insufficiency of the rewards paid to officers and seamen on the Coast Blockade.

The distribution of prizes taken by the Blockade force, which gives but one-tenth to the officers and men actually engaged in the capture, is the object of the author's severe, and it should appear just, condemnation. That tenth is in general further reduced almost to nothing, by the agent paying two shillings a tub on the spirits seized instead of it, which gives the captors no more than thirty pounds on a seizure, the tenth of which would amount to £120, and which makes the seaman's share seldom amount to so much as a sovereign a year. He gives as an instance—On the 5th May, 1826, Lieut. R. Taylor seized 254 tubs. In lieu of the reward (£10,217.13s.3d.)—which was directed to be paid to him by the Board of Customs, nine tenths was put in the general fund; and in lieu of the remaining one-tenth (£1023s.3½d.), which, by order in Council was directed to be paid to the parties actually present, two shillings per tub (£25.8s.11d.), which went to the fund, the Admiral who commanded at Portsmouth, and the Captain, who resided at Newhaven, received £22917s.4d., and the remainder was divided amongst individuals who in no way contributed to the seizure.—The writer expresses the fullest confidence that these facts only require to be known to his Majesty's Government to be remedied. *News*, Dec. 2.

Their Majesties visited Drury-lane last night. The whole of the boxes had been taken many days previously; and, when at length the doors were thrown open, the multitude assembled around them would have filled half a dozen theatres. The rush, as is always the case, was tremendous, but no accident occurred. Shortly before seven o'clock, the Royal Cavalcade arrived at the entrance to the private boxes in Little Russell-street, where a temporary awning had been erected. Their Majesties were received by Captain Polhill, M. P., Mr. A. Lee, Mr. Wallack, the stage-manager, and Mr. Bucke, the box-keeper, who appeared in full Court dresses, and conducted their Majesties to the Royal box, on the right side of the stage, which they entered precisely at seven o'clock, with Prince George of Cumberland, and Prince George of Cambridge. The King wore the full dress of an Admiral, and looked exceedingly well; the Queen was attired in white, with hat and ostrich feathers, and appeared in delicate health. The Duke of Cambridge occupied the box opposite. The audience rose on the entrance of their Majesties, and manifested, by enthusiastic plaudits, the delight which their presence inspired. Their Majesties expressed the pleasure which they received from this warm and cordial greeting, by repeated obeisance, and the King placed Prince George of Cambridge forward in the box, where he good naturedly tapped his head, and bade him acknowledge the cheers of the audience. When silence was obtained "God save the King" was performed. The band, excellently appointed and finely conducted, did perfect justice to the instrumental part; and the numerous and well-structured vocal corps acquitted themselves in a very meritorious style. Many of the audience joined heartily in the chorus, and made up by warmth of feeling for want of skill. The performance then proceeded. The pieces originally announced for representation were, the *Brigand*, the *Illustrious Stranger*, and *Masaniello*; but at a very short notice the command for *Masaniello* was withdrawn, and the opera of the *Marriage of Figaro*, with which the performances commenced, was substituted. At the conclusion of the opera "Rule Britannia" was called for, and was sung accordingly. The *Brigand* followed; and in this the acting of Mr. Wallack strongly rivetted the attention of the Royal Party. They were, however, speedily relieved from any melancholy ideas by the irresistible powers of Mr. Liston. His representation of Bowbell, in the *Illustrious Stranger*, was infinitely humorous. Their Majesties and the whole Royal Party laughed heartily and incessantly during the whole of the performance. At the end of the performances, "God save the King" was again required by the audience, and we then heard, for the first time, two additional stanzas, one of which is nearly tolerable; it is as follows:—

"Once more the sceptred dove,
Emblem of peace and love,
Wielded is seen;
Long may her gentle wing
Blessings to England bring!
Shout, ye who love the King,
God save the Queen!"—(Times.)

In the Court of King's Bench on Tuesday, the Lord Chief Justice was occupied in hearing a case of breach of promise, in which a Miss Birkenshaw, aged twenty-five, was the plaintiff, and a Mr. Loden, attorney, aged fifty, the defendant. The lady lived in St. Martin's court, in the employ of a lace maker, and the defendant, struck by her beauty, as he passed that way, after a self-introduction, and a three months' courtship proposed marriage on the 11th January last. The ring was purchased, the bride's dress ready, and the parties were asked three times in church. On the 11th, the defendant, in a frosty note, pleaded a cold, and put off the wedding till the 16th. On that day, a few burning words declared the intended bridegroom to be in a fever. To this succeeded a complication of disorders, all forming excuses for delay, till at length the defendant, in high health, sturdily refused to fulfil the contract at all. It was insinuated that coldness broke out on the discovery that the lady's father was a dealer in rabbit skins—he was no such thing; it was proved in Court that he was a pawnbroker. Several witnesses spoke to this promise of marriage.—Damages, 100l.

Two gentlemen, named Poyntz and Shepherd, were charged at Marlborough-street, on Wednesday, with assaulting a boy named Erskine; Shepherd for knocking his hat off, and Poyntz

for breaking his head. Poyntz denied the head breaking, which was however, sworn to by the complainant and another witness. He was fined £5. Mr. Shepherd said, he was standing smoking a cigar in Little Newport-street, on Monday night, when a band struck up "God save the King; there was a cry of hats off, and as Erskine did not take his off, he took it off for him. Mr. Roe—"What are you, Sir?"—Mr. Shepherd—"I am a gentleman of fortune; my servant and buggy are at the office-door." Mr. Roe—"You are fined twenty shillings for the assault." Mr. Shepherd—"I'll be damned if ever I show my loyalty in the street again."—Mr. Roe—"You are fined five shillings for swearing, a person of your rank in life, (he had a servant and buggy at the door), must be aware how necessary it is that decorum should be maintained in a court of justice." *Spectator*, Oct. 13.

The *Dublin Evening Post* contains the following observations on the departure of the Duke of Northumberland:—"On the retirement of his Grace we would say one word. Having succeeded, and at a period of the highest excitement ever remembered in Ireland, to a Chief Governor the most popular and beloved that Ireland ever had, he yet, by the mildness and the consistency of his public conduct, by the urbanity and kindness of his demeanour in private, by strict impartiality, and by the ready disposition he had at all times evinced to promote the welfare of the land, made a deep impression upon the good will of the people. It was in vain that the Orange men carped at him; while the attacks of the leader of the other faction filled the public with loathing and disgust. He leaves this country, having had the honour (honour even to his high rank) of having been the Viceroy who first administered the Constitution to all the people of this realm. His amiable and admirable Duchess can never be forgotten by the poor of Dublin, as the dispenser of princely beneficence. This exalted pair, therefore, will leave Ireland with the blessings of the poor, and with the hearty prayers and good wishes of all men who value public virtue and private worth. The Duke of Northumberland's Government has formed an epoch in the history of Ireland. In his time all the people were made free. His Administration has been distinguished by impartiality in the disposal of patronage, as well as in the administration of the law. He was assailed, of course, by the vulgar extremes of both the factions—but he had gathered round him public men and private individuals of the first eminence in the country, and of the most liberal politics. The regrets and esteem of these men would be an answer, if one were deemed necessary, to the calumnies of both factions. Of his Duchess, even the base nature of the faction are ashamed to utter reluctant homage. She has the richest reward that mankind can bestow, the blessing of the widow, the orphan, and the desolate to attend her." (Globe.)

The tidings of the recent change in the Ministry has been received with exultation by the Orangemen in Ireland; that body, though hating a liberal government, yet are so exasperated against the Duke of Wellington for the Catholic Relief Bill, that they hail his overthrow with acclamation. In the *Dublin E. Mail* we find the following observations on the report of Lord Anglesea's appointment:—"Ireland must be governed with a strong hand for some years, until the system of organised agitation being subdued, and the spirit of disaffection—either broken by power, or soothed into contentment by prosperity being obliterated—she may be freed from her pupillage, and enjoy, in sisterly affection with Great Britain, the full measure of Constitutional liberty. Whoever be Chief Governor of Ireland such must be his course, if he would save the country from anarchy, and the Empire from dismemberment. The *Evening Post* and some of the London Papers will have it that Lord Anglesea is to be the man. Lord Anglesea, it is true, has some redeeming qualities, and if his Lordship could be persuaded to pursue the proper measures, and to collect proper advisers around him, he might perhaps answer the present exigencies of the season; but we are thoroughly convinced that a man whose prevailing political sin is in inordinate love for popularity, can neither have the mind to devise measures suitable to the tempestuous season in which he embarks on the rocky sea of Irish politics—nor the determination to execute them when devised by others. If we have a soldier let Lord COMBERMERE BE THE MAN.—*Herald*, Nov. 27.

The Dublin Papers received to-day, although containing accounts of one or two parish meetings in that metropolis to pass resolutions in favour of a repeal of the Union, exhibit evident symptoms that agitation in this cause is not likely to produce any very speedy consequences. We know not whether the operatives of Ireland are to assemble according to their peculiar lines of business, but it is to be observed that the journeymen carpenters of Dublin were to meet on Thursday. Forty of the requisitionists of that craft are Orangemen—a description of event, adds the *Freeman's Journal*, "which must eventually lead to national independence." Mr. Challoner, an agent of Earl Fitzwilliam, has flatly contradicted, in these papers, an agitative assertion, attributed to Mr. O'Connell, that the venerable nobleman in question, or his managers, intended to drive 800 families from his estates.—*Globe*, Nov. 9.

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